

## SWEEP BY HOT WAVE.

### WHOLE COUNTRY SWELTERS IN EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Thermometer Makes High Records in Many Cities and Deaths and Prostrations Are the Result—Much Suffering in Crowded Centers.

Chicago gasped and suffered as she has not done for four years in the intense heat of Tuesday. There was higher temperature, greater general distress, more deaths, more prostrations than on any day during the recent scorching wave, while the thermometer stood at 95 degrees for two hours, a higher point than has been reached since 1901. Eight dead and over forty prostrations was Chicago's toll to the burning sun for the one day, while almost 100 lives and nearly 700 prostrations was the total tax levied on the people of the country.

From almost every city between the Rockies and the Atlantic coast rose the same cry for relief, as the pitiless sun smote down on streets and pavements. In every large city there were numbers of deaths and prostrations. Philadelphia was the hottest place in the country, with a mark of 98 degrees, while New York City was but two points lower. Chicago was the sixth hottest place in the United States, being exceeded in temperature only by Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Concordia and Washington, D. C.

The official thermometers located in exposed places above the street did not, however, indicate the temperature in which the ordinary mortal lived and many street thermometers in Philadelphia and New York indicated a temperature of 100 or higher, some reliable instruments registering 104 and 105.

Following is the record made by the thermometer in various cities:

	Max.	Prostra-	Deaths.
New York	96	190	28
Philadelphia	98.3	5	5
Baltimore	97.3	5	5
Washington	95	4	8
Chicago	95	4	8
Boston	94	4	1
Pittsburg	93	2	13
Buffalo	93	2	1
Toledo	91	20	3

The suffering was intense among workers in mills and factories and in the great plants of South Chicago, while the dwellers in the ghetto and the tenement districts also underwent severe suffering. The cumulative effect of three days of intense heat was generally felt, and men, women and children were less able to withstand the weather than on the first day. Many in the crowded tenement districts slept on the pavements or on door steps, while thousands of others sought the roofs of buildings in the hope of obtaining some cooling wind.

The last day which exceeded the maximum of Tuesday was July 21, 1901, when 103 degrees was recorded. This is the heat record of the Chicago weather bureau since 1871, the first year shown in the books. In July, 1897, the mercury climbed to 100 degrees, and that is the next hottest day in weather bureau annals.

Last year the hottest day was July 17, with a mark of 94 degrees, while in 1903 the record was 92 and in 1902 it was 91 degrees. The record of Tuesday has been exceeded eleven times since 1871, but seldom by more than one or two degrees.

Wednesday the crest of the hot wave was the Atlantic coast, temperatures in the West and Northwest having moderated slightly. New York reported that an area of oppressive heat, which recalls the record-breaking summer of 1901, had settled down over the eastern and New England States, already having claimed hundreds of victims and causing intense suffering to thousands. From all points adjacent to New York came the same story of the hottest day of the summer.

The suffering in New York was particularly great in the tenement districts, where scarcely a breath of air relieved the stifling atmosphere. Thousands who could afford to flock to the beaches, but in the crowds that ensued women and children fainted and men were overcome, making the trip from home a doubtful experiment as far as obtaining any comfort was concerned. To add to the misery Brooklyn was threatened with a water famine, while the whole city was startled by the prospect of a strike of the ice men.

In Boston the thermometer shot up suddenly in the early afternoon. Reports received at the Hub showed that the southern part of New England was the hottest part of the adjacent country. At Newport, R. I., drill at the forts and on the warships in the harbor, as well as all work which took laborers into the glare of the sun, was suspended at noon.

In Pittsburg the temperature was 94 on the pavement, as it was at Allegheny City. In the latter town coal wagons temporarily abandoned the coal business and peddled ice from door to door.

From all points in the country, both in the East and in the middle West, came the same kind of reports, suffering, prostrations and deaths being frequent. From points throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan came news of the hottest day of the summer.

Roseco F. Harris, aged 39, only son of Judge J. Harris, former Mayor of Colorado Springs, was shot in the heart by a chum, Matthew Dillie, aged 15. Death ensued within a few minutes.

## FAMED MIND IN BLIGHT.

### Mr. Speaker Henderson Now a Mental and Physical Wreck.

Living over again the days of his glory on the battlefield, sending messages to imaginary secretaries as if he still were one of the chiefs of the nation, Col. David B. Henderson of Iowa is existing at his Dubuque home in an enfeebled mental state that threatens to carry him to the grave.

Calling for his musket and dwelling in fancy amid the battle scenes of forty years ago, the man who has devoted the better part of his life to the service of his country as soldier, statesman and orator, is a pitiful wreck of his former self. Paralysis has set its seal upon him, and a stroke of paralysis, suffered three weeks ago, has brought him to a condition which physicians pronounced hopeless.

Not long ago Speaker of the national House of Representatives and therefore second only to the President of the United States in power, Col. Henderson now is only the shadow of his former self, haunted by dreams of his former greatness and cherishing an ambition that is doomed to disappointment.

The secret of Col. Henderson's retirement from the speaking of Congress and from public life in 1902 is known at



DAVID B. HENDERSON.

last—a mental difficulty that finally has defeated him after years of heroic suffering that resulted from a wound received in the war of the rebellion. The battle of Corinth, where he received the wound that cast a shadow over his entire subsequent life, is the event that is uppermost in his thoughts, now confused beyond hope of repair. It was at Corinth that Col. Henderson, then a captain in an Iowa regiment, received a wound in the foot which resulted in amputation after amputation, until at last almost the whole of one leg had been removed by the surgeons.

Col. Henderson had been in fair health until he was laid low by the stroke of paralysis. He was able to converse rationally with his family and friends at most times, but since the acute attack he has been incompetent of mind and physically he is barely able to move across his room at the Hotel Julien. The recent stroke affected his right side, and aside from this he suffers constantly from insomnia. Even in his brief periods of sleep he imagines himself either on the battlefield or in the legislative halls at Washington, shouting out his orders and parliamentary rulings with the great voice that time has never weakened.

## GEN. BLACKMAR DEAD.

### Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. A. R. Passed Away at Boise, Idaho.

Gen. W. W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died of interstitial nephritis at Boise, Idaho, Sunday. Gen. Blackmar arrived in Boise July 10, on a tour of the Grand Army posts in the Northwest. He was ill at the time, and failed steadily until the end. The seriousness of his condition was kept from the public at Mrs. Blackmar's request.

Gen. Blackmar's death was a great surprise and shock to his friends at his home in Boston. He was taken ill a fortnight ago and sent by his physicians to his country home at Hingham, but soon apparently improved so much that it was deemed safe to permit him to continue his tour of the Northwest, begun early in the year.

The late Grand Army commander was born at Bristol, Pa., July 25, 1841. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, but subsequently joined the First West Virginia. He served with distinction through the war, and at Five Forks was promoted to the rank of captain. During the administrations of three Governors, Long, Talbot and Rice, he was Judge Advocate General of Massachusetts.

## All Around the Globe.

As a result of an electrical storm at Fort Worth, Texas, two persons were killed by coming in contact with live wires.

At Winona, Minn., the 11-month-old child of S. E. Olsen crawled overboard from a houseboat into the river and was drowned.

At a meeting of the New York grain trade at the produce exchange, New York, it has been decided to authorize trading in grain future contracts of 1,000 bushels. The present minimum contract is 5,000 bushels.

The Goldrich (Ont.) Elevator and Transit Company's elevator destroyed by fire with 200,000 bushels of wheat. Loss \$200,000.

Col. Jefferson E. Doolittle, a prominent mine owner and capitalist of California, has died suddenly in San Francisco. He was a partner in many adventures with John Hays Hammond.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan, who are now in London, have abandoned their project to visit America because of lack of time, and will sail direct to Yokohama by way of the Suez canal.

## ARMIES MARK TIME.

### PRACTICAL ARMISTICE SEEMS TO EXIST IN MANCHURIA.

Grave Rumors in Washington Diplomatic Circles That Peace Plans May Migrate—Vladivostok Reported Surrounded by Jap Army and Navy.

The Japanese report that they have possession of the southern half of the island of Sakhalin. They will be masters of the whole of it soon, for there cannot be a large Russian force on the island. Therefore one of the Japanese conditions of peace will be that Russia shall relinquish all claim to Sakhalin. Probably the Russian plenipotentiaries will not spend much time over the proposition. The island has little value for Russia apart from its proximity to the Siberian coast. It has been used only for the confinement of the most dangerous criminals. Another convict settlement will have to be established. The island was once held by Japan, but Russia laid successful claim to it in the days when she did much as she pleased in northeastern Asia.

If peace is not concluded speedily the Japanese may lay claim by right of possession to Russian territory on the main land. It is reported that the Russian forces in northern Korea have been driven steadily backward during the last month, and hold only two positions south of the Tumen River, which forms the boundary between Korea and Siberia. It cannot require much of an effort on the part of the Japanese to drive the Russians across the river as far back as Vladivostok.

The state of affairs in Manchuria is such as to create the impression that Linchew and Oyama have an understanding that there is to be no serious fighting, while the peace negotiations are on. Reports come occasionally from St. Petersburg of the growing strength of the Russian army and its desire to take the offensive, but it makes no forward move. General Oyama sends in no reports of progress, and presumably he is simply marking time and refraining from sacrificing the lives of any of his men. It may be that without any formal agreement there is a practical armistice so far as the Manchurian armies are concerned.

Meanwhile, it is reported that a Japanese army has been landed north of Vladivostok and the complete envelopment of the fortress is imminent. Thus Japan carries the war into undepicted Russian territory on the mainland. Undoubtedly, too, a strong Japanese fleet is outside Vladivostok. Japan's navy has nothing else to occupy it at the moment.

At least five battleships which the Russians tried to destroy before surrendering Port Arthur will be added to Japan's navy. A naval officer returned to London from Port Arthur reports that the damage done to the vital parts of the vessels by the explosives the Russians applied is much less than was anticipated.

There are grave rumors in Washington official and diplomatic circles over the interview accorded to M. Witte, the head of the Russian peace commission, the portent of which is that the peace parleys will result in a prolongation of the war instead of peace. What gives this feeling strength is the assertion that Witte has been instructed by the Czar personally not to enter into any peace arrangements that will lessen the prestige of Russia or one that will be a further burden to her people.

In the Japanese legation Minister Takahira shook his head gloomily when he was told of Witte's declaration. "Ah!" he said. "This looks as though we might have our work for nothing. Still, let us hope that M. Witte has been misquoted."

HIS MOTTO: "STICK AND DO."

Panama Engineer Talks with Determination of His New Duties.

"Whatever human beings can do for the building of the Panama canal shall be done. To the best of my lights I shall attack the task and stick to it."

For the rest, "God knows," said John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Panama canal, the other day.

"I have taken this position with the canal commission fully realizing the magnitude of the task before me."

John F. Stevens, the big job, but I expect to pull through. There will be no failure through lack of determination anyway.

"When I get to the isthmus I will start right in. There won't be any time wasted in preliminaries."

"There is little that I can say about the plans for pushing the work on the canal. I have not formulated them except that I have always in mind to keep things going."

"I expect to make Panama my home until the canal is completed. That is the scene of operations, and that is where I shall be."

President Roosevelt has authorized the announcement that he has appointed Charles E. Macgown of Nebraska as United States minister at Panama. Mr. Macgown is at present governor of the canal zone in Panama and a member of the executive committee of the isthmian canal commission.

Later information is that Gilbert Johnson lost his life at Thomas Lawson's Mexican mine, in trying to prevent a drunken miner, Jesus Rocha, from establishing Arnold Lawson, son of the Boston millionaire.

## CROP OUTLOOK PROMISING.

### Favorable Temperatures Have Prevailed and Good Crops Are in Prospect.

The weekly bulletin of the weather bureau summarizes crop conditions as follows:

Favorable temperatures prevailed during the week ended July 17 throughout the country. Heavy rains interfered with work in the Ohio valley and over a large part of the South Atlantic and east Gulf States, but a very general absence of rain in the west and north, with only light showers over much of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, afforded favorable opportunity for much needed cultivation. Rains would be of great benefit in the southern plateau region.

Corn has made splendid progress throughout nearly the whole of the corn belt, and is decidedly improved in the States of the Missouri valley, where its previous progress had been retarded by cool weather. While the general outlook for this crop is very promising, it has sustained some injury on low land in Missouri and in portions of the South Atlantic and east Gulf States. It is not in a good state of cultivation in portions of the Ohio valley.

Further reports of injury to harvested winter wheat are received from the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the middle Atlantic States, Texas and Oklahoma and Indian territories, but no complaints of the character are received from Kansas and Nebraska, both of which yielded in the last named State being better than was expected. Harvesting, where not finished in the more northerly districts, is well advanced.

Spring wheat has experienced a week of favorable weather, and continues in promising condition. While rust is still prevalent in the Dakotas and to some extent in Minnesota, it is not increasing in the first named States, and there is very little in Minnesota. Spring wheat is filling nicely on the north Pacific coast, where the hot winds of the previous week caused but slight injury. Rust is increasing in Washington.

In the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys and in portions of the middle Atlantic States oat harvest has been interrupted, and considerable damage to both harvested and standing oats has resulted from wet weather. Harvesting is largely finished, except in the more northerly districts, where good yields are promised.

In Illinois some wheat and oats in shock and stack has been damaged by rains, and harvesting and thrashing has been hindered. Oats, rye and barley are ripe in the north, and some have been cut. Corn in splendid condition, the early planted tasseling in the northern and middle States. Much of the corn has been damaged by rain. Grapes are promising; berries plentiful; apples scarce and dropping. Early potatoes promise a light yield. The late planted are growing rapidly.



Mike Donlin made 100 hits in 73 games. He leads the New York Giants batting, his figure being 329.

Wheeler, Taylor and Ames, all of the New York Giants, led the pitchers of the National League in the number of games won.

Samuel Gompers, the famous labor leader, is a baseball crank of the 33d degree. He never misses a chance to see a game while moving around the country.

Billy Keeler maintains his position at the head of the American League batsmen of New York. He has an average of .324, while Pat Dougherty is second with .285.

Reino, Nev., is after the bout between Jimmy Britt and Battling Nelson. Nelson has an assurance that Nevada club will bid as high as \$25,000 for the mill and looks with favor upon Reino as the battle ground.

Johnny Evers, the little Chicago second baseman, who hails from the New York State League, is a big favorite in the Windy City. They regard him as a second Fred Pfeffer in the wild and woolly metropolis.

The miserable work of the Brooklyn club has utterly disgusted local enthusiasts. The management and players have come in for fierce criticism by the Brooklyn papers, but Hamlin's crowd go on losing just the same.

The cost of balls is a big item in the yearly expense account of the National and American League clubs. President Hart of Chicago figures that he loses from \$100 to \$1,000 every year on balls that are carried away by spectators.

Abe Attell will take a trip to Europe and engage some of the foreign cracks. Young Corbett and Kid Herman, the Chicago feather weight, have been looking for an opportunity to engage the California crack, but without success.

Earl Kiser, a few years ago a noted bicycle racer, is gaining great prominence as an auto driver. He carried off the honors at the St. Paul Automobile Club races, although Barney Oldfield and Chevrolet were among the participants.

There are four players in the big leagues who were star football players when at college and before they broke into professional baseball. They are: Chas. Mathewson of the New York Nationals, who was fullback at Bucknell; Overall, the Cincinnati pitcher, who was a guard at the University of California; Dave Fultz of the New York Americans, who was a halfback at Brown; and Jake Stahl of the Washingtons, who was a halfback at the University of Illinois.

Mike Schreck is one of those who are after Hart for a job, and the two may go some together in the fall. It does not look like a good match for Schreck, as Hart has at least 30 pounds advantage in weight, and this fact alone indicates him as a winner over Schreck.

Gas Rublin has aspirations for the heavyweight championship. He is to meet Jim McCormick in San Francisco, and will then go after Marvin Hart. "Hart has no more claim to the championship than I have," says Gas. "Let him beat me first and then he can do some talking."

## PEARY AND THE POLE.

### EXPLORER ON ANOTHER JOURNEY TO THE NORTH.

The Present Is His Seventh Voyage Into the Arctic Regions—Friendly Rivality Between Nations in Quest for the North Pole.

Peary is off on his seventh journey to the frozen north. As usual, he is confident of success. It may be that this time he will reach his goal, for seven is a lucky number. He has learned how to live in the polar regions, and he seems to enjoy life there. The natives know and trust him, and he will be able to utilize their services to the utmost. There are many points in his favor.

Commander Peary belongs to the civil engineer corps of the navy. He did his first notable work as assistant engineer of the Nicaragua Canal in 1884 and 1885. In 1888 he made his first expedition to Greenland to examine the inland ice cap, and made interesting and valuable discoveries.

In 1887-8 he was engineer in charge of the Nicaragua Canal surveys, but in 1891 was chief of the arctic expedition sent out by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He discovered in this voyage that Greenland was an island, and made a survey of the northern portion, reaching 82 degrees north latitude on the east coast.

Commander Peary made another arctic voyage in 1893-5, and discovered the famous iron mountain which has been a subject of speculation among navigators since 1818. Peary found that the landstone mountain consisted of three large meteorites, one weighing ninety tons. He made other voyages in 1896 and 1897, bringing the meteorites to the United States.

Peary's fourth regular arctic expedition covered the years 1898-1902. In this voyage he rounded the north extremity of the Greenland archipelago, passing the most northerly land in the world, and reaching the most northerly point in the Western hemisphere attained by any navigator, 84 degrees and 17 minutes north latitude.

In his four voyages Peary practically cleared up the Greenland mystery, and determined the character of the ice cap on land, of the ice to the north of land, and took observations as to the water between the Greenland archipelago and the pole. In the voyage just begun Commander Peary has planned to begin exploration where he left it in 1902. If he can reach without delay the water beyond the last of the great land groups surveyed by himself three years ago, he will be ready to make the much-talked-of dash to the pole.

If he is not able to reach the pole he will devote himself to what he regards the more important work, the careful survey of the islands north of Greenland, and a determination of the character of the water to the north of the islands.

So, the quest of the North Pole will be carried bravely on this summer. The friendly battle that has so long been waged between heroic sons of England, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Holland, France, Russia, and the United States to be the first to attain the goal of exploration, will be continued in the form of several expeditions. Moreover there are already, somewhere high up in those frozen wastes, at least two daring explorers.

Commander Peary's venture in the newly built Roosevelt is, of course, the most important, but it is said that if the present crisis between Norway and Sweden does not prevent, Nansen will make another attempt in the near future. Nansen, in addition to being a famous explorer, is also a Norwegian statesman of note, and has even been mentioned for the presidency, should Norway, lately split from Sweden, become a republic instead of a monarchy. Undoubtedly Peary and Nansen are the two foremost living men in the field of Arctic exploration. It is the belief of many that the summer of 1905 will be forever notable, because it saw the American start on the trip that was to force the North to yield up its secret.

But it is not on Peary and Nansen alone that eyes of the world of science are focused. Somewhere in the north, Captain Ronald Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer, is threading his way through the ice floes, trying to make the transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by the Northwest passage. Amundsen left Christiania harbor in June two years ago. His dual object was to find the Northwest passage, and to make a further investigation of the turgid North Pole. It is believed that he has completed the Northwest passage, for all messages received from him by whalers since he left showed success. He has now been out of commission for some time, but the fact that he has not returned by way of the Atlantic, has made the government of Norway so confident that it has sent a relief expedition with provisions to meet him when he comes out into the boundless Pacific in Bering Sea.

Told in a Few Lines.

Marletta, Ohio, police have completed the fund of \$40,000 necessary to secure Andrew Carnegie's gift of a like amount to Marletta college.

The body of Charles S. Snyder, a wealthy contractor, was found in the woods near Carnegie, Pa. All indications point to suicide.

Surgeons in a New York hospital are puzzled over the case of Harvey Moraw, who, during an altercation on a ferryboat, was shot by a fellow passenger through the heart.

## CHICAGO STRIKE IS ENDED.

### Big Tie-Up Collapses and Strikers Seek Their Old Jobs.

The strike of the Chicago teamsters was declared off Thursday, closing one of the most important chapters in the city's industrial history. The end was a stampede on the part of the striking drivers to get back to their jobs. Lack of funds, general dissatisfaction with the leaders, desertions by hundreds, led to the collapse.

Headed by the lumber teamsters, who came to an understanding with their employers, the express drivers and the department store drivers fell into line, the three unions that composed the fighting force of the labor side of the battle throwing up the contest. The effect was to swing the other unions around, and the troubles were given their quietus. The strike fever had abated.

The coup de grace was administered late at night by the teamsters' joint council itself, which declared the strike off and ordered the men back to work. Strike leaders admitted utter defeat and advised the 3,000 men who remained loyal to the union to apply to their old employers for work.

The revelations of the one hundred and five days in which the strike ran from start to finish are prophesied by prominent citizens connected with the difficulties to mark the dawn of a better understanding between the employers and the unions and to mean much to Chicago commercially. The fact that the strike was won and the teamsters were forced to seek their old places without condition is expected to act as an impetus to business. On the labor side the strike is expected to be profitable in good results. The exposures made by the grand jury of corruption among the leaders have already had their effect, and are expected to place unionism on a siffer and more conservative plane. Sympathetic strikes, it is predicted, will no longer be a fact.

Although unionism of the legitimate sort does not suffer by the abandonment of the strike, the close of labor hostilities is considered a death blow at unscrupulous leaders.

## Statistics of the Strike.

Statistics of the prolonged strike, as computed by a Chicago paper, are as follows:

Men on strike.....	4,000
Men to be reinstated.....	1,300
Men who will lose positions.....	2,700
Cost of strike to union.....	\$350,000
Cost to city and county.....	\$600,000
Cost to employers.....	2,000,000
Business loss in Chicago.....	3,000,000
Duration of strike.....	105 days

## TO SELL 8,000,000 ACRES.

### Texas Area Larger than Massachusetts to Go at \$1 Per Acre.

The placing on the market of 8,000,000 acres of land owned by the State of Texas, which will be done on Sept. 1 next, will cause the breaking up of many large cattle ranches in west Texas, where the land that is to be sold is situated. At present, and for years past, this land has been under lease by the State to cattle-men. It was not until late years that that portion of the State was thought to be adapted to farming. The agricultural element kept going farther and farther west year by year until it began encroaching upon the domain over which the cattlemen had long held undisputed sway. Then came the contest for supremacy, and the farmer won. The demand for additional land for homes for these prospective new settlers became so great that the State resolved to abandon its policy of leasing 8,000,000 acres of its public domain, and to give the people who want homes an opportunity to obtain them at small cost. In most instances, the cattlemen, who have these lands leased for grazing purposes, own a few sections, which form a nucleus for their great ranches. With the abolishment of the leases these cattlemen will be unable to continue ranching, and they will be forced to take to suck farming upon their reduced holdings or quit the country. Many of them announce that they will adopt the latter course. Some of them have purchased or leased large ranches in Mexico, and will move their herds to their new possessions.

The area of the land which the State is to place on the market on Sept. 1 is some 8,000 square miles. It is larger than Massachusetts, New Hampshire or New Jersey, four times as large as Delaware, and twice as large as Connecticut. The land is to be sold in lots of one to eight sections each. The purchaser will be permitted to acquire more than eight sections. It will provide homes for about 5,000 families.

Since the announcement was made that this land is to be placed upon the market, State Land Commissioner J. J. Terrell has received letters from thousands of people in all parts of the country, making inquiry in regard to the matter. The fact that the land is to be sold at a minimum price of \$1 an acre, with 40 annual payments, at interest of only 3 per cent, makes it an attractive proposition to many people who are seeking homes in the West. A residence of three years upon the land is required of each purchaser to perfect his title to the property.

## A National Slaughter.

Statistics published in Spain state that during 1904 nearly 12,000 bulls were killed in bull fights. The bulls killed about 10,000 horses. The best and most valuable bulls of the arena are raised on the vast estates of the Duke of Vergara, who has made a fortune out of his business.

## Telegraphic Brevities.

Fire that started in P. B. Wright's art and paint store at Spokane, Wash., caused losses estimated at \$115,000.

The late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild left \$800,000 to be expended in charities of various kinds without restriction of religion.

E. H. Funtson, father of Brig. Gen. Fred Funtson and a former Congressman, was arrested at Iola, Kan., charged with uttering inflammatory remarks regarding the three saloons blown up recently.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. H. A. Sheldene.

Prayer meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Evening service, 8 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Regular church service at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Evening service, 8 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. P. Miller, Pastor.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. O. Kildgaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:00 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confessions on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (standard time). O. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Allen, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 884, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon, at 8 o'clock. Wm. Woodruff, W. M.

J. F. HUN, Secy.

MARVIN POST, No. 840, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. H. T. Truett, President.

Mrs. L. W. Wilson, Secy.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 188, meets on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. H. T. Truett, President.

Mrs. L. W. Wilson, Secy.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187, meets every Tuesday evening.

Julius Nelson, N. G.

CHAS. O. McCullough, Secy.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

SEATTLE, WASH., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1914.

## TREASURER IS OUT.

### GOV. HOCH REMOVES KANSAS FELLOW OFFICIAL.

T. T. Kelly Summarily Displaced Because of His Refusal to Give a New Bond for \$750,000 on Account of the Failure of C. J. Devlin.

State Treasurer T. T. Kelly of Kansas has refused formally the demand of Gov. Hoch to give a new bond of \$750,000, to cover that impaired by the failure of C. J. Devlin, who was one of Kelly's principal bondsmen. Gov. Hoch, who had given Mr. Kelly until Friday to act, promptly removed the treasurer. The State executive council met to consider the situation, and Treasurer Kelly appeared before the members and explained his situation at length, taking the position that the Governor's demand was excessive. Kelly, in his statement, indicated that he was unable to get the necessary bondsmen. Gov. Hoch offered the position to Charles W. Hull of Kirwin.

### FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Base Ball Leagues.

Standing of the National League:  
W. L. W. L.  
New York... 40 30 Cincinnati... 30 40  
Pittsburgh... 34 32 St. Louis... 31 35  
Philadelphia... 33 35 Boston... 28 38  
Chicago... 30 38 Brooklyn... 24 40

Standing of the American League:  
W. L. W. L.  
Cleveland... 31 29 Boston... 30 41  
Chicago... 47 31 New York... 35 45  
Philadelphia... 37 32 St. Louis... 31 50  
Detroit... 42 30 Washington... 20 52

Standing of the American Association:  
W. L. W. L.  
Columbus... 37 33 Louisville... 44 48  
Milwaukee... 53 35 Indianapolis... 41 40  
Minneapolis... 33 36 Toledo... 31 54  
St. Paul... 44 45 Kansas City... 31 57

Standing of the Western League:  
W. L. W. L.  
Des Moines... 50 27 Omaha... 41 35  
Denver... 50 33 Pueblo... 27 51  
Sioux City... 41 35 St. Joseph... 25 52

### WOMAN IS FOUND MURDERED.

Body Discovered Strapped to Wall of Outhouse and Coroner Investigates.

What was in all probability a murder was brought to light the other morning when the body of a woman about 40 years of age was found strapped to the wall of an outhouse back of a country school house near Carey, Ohio. The body was in an advanced stage of putrefaction, so much so that all efforts to establish its identity have proved futile. Examination at the undertaker's revealed the fact that the woman wore, underneath a fine dress skirt, a pair of men's trousers, but this fact only serves to deepen the mystery. That the deed was murder is beyond doubt, owing to the finding of a bar of steel and a chisel near the outhouse, which was covered with blood spots. There was also evidence of a struggle near where the body was found. A coroner is investigating.

### Strikers Haul Cloaks.

Fifty striking members of the United Garment Workers of America are held in the Tombs prison in New York on charges of rioting. The prisoners recently left their jobs in a Lislewood street cloak factory. One day they made a descent on another factory, where they declared work was being done for their old employers, and many cloaks were destroyed, it is charged.

### Meet Death on Desert.

John Mullin, E. M. Titus and Earl Weller of Telluride, Colo., left Thursday, July 10, on a prospecting trip into Death Valley. The other day Mullin was brought to Rhyolite half crazed from the terrible suffering he had undergone. He told how Titus and Weller perished. Two horses and nineteen burros belonging to the party also met death from thirst.

### Will Nonunionize the Mills.

That the trust will make an effort next year to non-unionize several of its tin mills in Sharon, Pa., district is authoritatively stated. It is learned that this was to be done had not the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers signed the scale for the ensuing year.

### Clerks Want a Sunday.

Salesmen employed in retail stores on the West End of New York City, who work year in and year out, from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, seven days in the week, have decided to form an organization with the object of compelling the police to enforce the Sunday closing law.

### Three Acres of Rock Blown Out.

With one blast of forty-five tons of dynamite, the largest on record in this country, three acres of solid rock were blown from the bed of the Piscataqua river, in New Hampshire, to deepen the waterway.

### Death of Daniel S. Lamont.

Daniel S. Lamont, former Secretary of War, died at his country home near Milbrook, N. Y., after a short illness.

### Finnish Official Wounded.

Vice Governor Duntch of Finland was badly wounded by a bomb thrown by a terrorist as the official was leaving the senate at Helsingfors.

### Cavalry Horses Burned.

The troop stable at Fort Washakie, sixteen miles from Lander, Wyo., has been destroyed by fire. Fifty horses belonging to troop F, Tenth United States cavalry, were burned and also three mules and considerable saddlery. The horses were large sorrels and among the best in the army.

### Indian of 106 Shot to Death.

The dead body of Doctor Jim, an Indian, aged 106 years, has been found under the bridge on the Darlington branch of the Northern Pacific, three miles from Arlington, Wash., with a bullet hole in the back of his head. It is evident that he was murdered.

### Pollman Kills Himself.

Benjamin Cook, a member of the State public school board, shot and killed himself in Orono, Maine. His daughter found him sitting on a blanket covered with blood, a revolver in his hand and a bullet hole through his head. No cause is known for the suicide.

## PRINCE FLIES RUSSIA.

Young Nihil of House of Potemkin Seeks Liberty in United States.

Disheartened over the future of his own country and believing in the ideals of the United States, Prince Potemkin, a descendant of the Prince Potemkin for whom the Russian warship recently captured by mutineers was named, and who won the Crimea for Catherine the Great when he was her chief adviser, has abandoned Russia and come to seek his fortune in this country. With the proceeds from the sale of his estate, in the form of drafts and letters of credit, he arrived in New York the other day and has gone West to purchase a ranch, on which he hopes to work out his destiny under conditions more agreeable to him than those of his native land. Although he had the equivalent of \$25,000 with him he arrived in the steerage and got his first impressions of the United States at Ellis Island. He was not detained there, however, after his identity and circumstances became known. Prince Potemkin announced himself as a follower of Tolstoi. He said he had become convinced that there was little prospect of improvement in conditions in Russia. Determining that in this country he would find more freedom than in his native land, he sought for freedom thought and action which he seeks, he said he had sold his property for \$35,000, of which \$10,000 went to pay debts, leaving him the \$25,000 that he brought with him. He is 35 years old, tall and broad-shouldered, with a pleasant face. When he arrived he was attired in a simple but elegant costume of long coat, drawn in with a belt at the waist, and with high Russian boots. He speaks French and German fluently, but English only imperfectly.

## MISER BROTHERS LEAVE WEALTH.

Nearly \$70,000 in Old Bills Found in Moldy Pockets.

When John Meach, last of the family, died about two weeks ago, leaving a dozen distant relatives, an effort was made to open the ponderous safe that had stood for years before the old man's bed. The efforts were futile until an expert came to the rescue. No gold was discovered, but as it was known that John Meach exchanged several hundred dollars in bills for gold shortly before his death, the heirs have concluded that, fearing burglars, he buried it about the premises, and a search is now being made of the house and the farm.

In old rotting pockets carefully deposited in many compartments were found bank notes and mortgages amounting practically to \$69,000.

## BIG REFORMS FOR CHINA.

Celestial Empire on Eve of a Great Transformation.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Telegraph says there are undoubted signs that at the close of the war sweeping measures of reform in the government and administration of the empire will be set on foot by the world to investigate the systems of constitutional government after the manner of the mission of Prince Iwakura with reference to the restoration of Japan. Two officials will go to Japan. There also will be a secret mission regarding Manchuria. A visit will be made to the United States. The correspondent outlines the reforms sketched by Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, which, he says, is favored by the throne. It includes a thorough reorganization of the government, abolition of the old system of appointing officials, establishment of schools throughout the empire, and the adoption of a constitution.

## Baptists in International Congress.

The Baptist congress in London approved the constitution of the new Baptist world alliance, the objects being to promote good fellowship and co-operation among the Baptists of all countries. The Executive Committee will consist of seven members from the United States, five from Great Britain, two from Canada and seven from the rest of the world.

## New G. A. R. Chief in Command.

Captain John R. King has issued his first general order assuming command of the Grand Army of the Republic. The order pays a tribute to the recently deceased commander in chief of the organization, Gen. William W. Blackmar, and directs that the colors be draped for ten days at every headquarters and every post.

## Louisville Union Station Burns.

The Union passenger station at 10th and Broadway, Louisville, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over \$350,000. The fire occurred at a time when few trains were in, and only a small crowd of passengers was on the building. There was no panic and no casualties ensued. Defective insulation on electric wires is thought to have caused the fire.

## Rich Woman Bitten by Robber.

Mrs. Fanny Harner and her daughter Ida, 18 years old, of Syracuse, N. Y., wealthy summer residents of Grenell Island Park, near Clayton, N. Y., were brutally attacked by a burglar and are in a critical condition. Miss Harner was clubbed into unconsciousness, and the robber then struck down Mrs. Harner, who came to the rescue.

## Bank Hit by Failure.

The City National Bank in Kansas City failed to open its doors Thursday. The bank held paper of C. J. Devlin of Topeka, who was one of the principal stockholders. The failure is the direct result of the closing of the First National Bank of Topeka, of which Mr. Devlin was the principal stockholder.

## May Depose Czar for Son.

A sensational rumor is current in St. Petersburg that a large party of zemstvoists and democrats at Moscow is in favor of a proclamation deposing Emperor Nicholas and establishing a regency for Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaevich, the infant son of the Emperor and heir to the throne, under four grand dukes.

## Robber from Peoria Fights.

A man giving his name as Frank Leonard of Peoria, Ill., held up and robbed five men on the Peoria branch of the Northern Pacific at Twenty-fourth and Second streets, Omaha, taking several hundred dollars and their jewelry from them. He was captured after a pistol and fist fight.

## Equitable Comptroller Dismissed.

Paul Morton, summarily dismissed as Equitable Life Assurance Company, for withholding information, and at the same time the New York bank examiner has begun a searching examination of the books of the Mercantile Trust Company.

## Koreans Select Representative.

The Koreans have selected a clergyman as their representative to go to Washington and urge before President Roosevelt that the Hermit Kingdom be granted a pledge of independence at the conference.

## Two Girls Into Water.

Prompt retribution was meted out to Samuel Brooks, a baker at Andover beach, New York, whose criminal misbehavior, involving the loss of three young women, Brooks was rescued by the police after having received a terrible beating at the hands of hundreds of men who had seen him rock a boat until it was capsized and its occupants thrown into the water.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Occurrences During the Past Week.

### Feudal Land Deal Brought to Light in Kalamazoo—Lienholder Governor Refuses \$2,000,000 for Mines—Macabees' Increased Rates Sustained.

The details of a rather peculiar land deal became public in the Kalamazoo City Council the other evening, when owners of lots in the Henderson addition to the city offered a strip of land to the city for one dollar. Several years ago Sprague and Frank Henderson placed additional lots next to each other. Sprague decided to give the city a street through the addition next to the Henderson addition. He asked Henderson to give half. The latter refused and Sprague gave thirty feet. On the Henderson side, however, he held a two-foot strip in order that residents on the Henderson side could not use the use of the street. He put up signs of no trespassing. The Henderson addition has been sold and owners of lots have been compelled to pay for the strip of land directly in front of their homes in order to get the use of the street. These persons now want the city to make the land a part of the street.

### Sustained Macabees' Rates.

Judge Law in the Circuit Court in Port Huron handed down his opinion in the case of Dan St. Clair Wineland of Pittsburg, Pa., against the Knights of Macabees of the World, in which Wineland protested against the raise in rates adopted by the supreme tent at its biennial review in Detroit a year ago. Judge Law dismissed the bill of complaint with the costs to the defendant. The decision was based on the clause in the laws of the supreme tent governing applications for membership, which reads as follows: "This application and the constitution and laws of the supreme tent now in force or that may hereafter be adopted are made the sole basis of the contract between myself and the supreme tent."

### Highwayman Was Drowned.

Mrs. David Atkins and her daughter were held up by a man while driving to their home in Cascade township. By the vigorous use of her whip on the horse and the ruffian Mrs. Atkins succeeded in shaking the man from the horse, and he was thrown into the water beside the road. She immediately drove to the home of Deputy Sheriff Blacklock and the latter arrested a man who gave his name as William Dorrity of Grand Rapids. Dorrity is a stepson of the well-known railroad promoter, "Jerry" Flynn. The man admitted that he was the woman's assailant.

### Strike Oil at Osseo.

The Hillsdale Gas and Oil Co., which has been sinking a test well for oil near Osseo, shot its well the other afternoon and is very much encouraged at the outlook. A flow of oil of fine quality was produced, which experts, who were on the ground, estimated equal to about 100,000 barrels a day. Enthusiasm is running high in Osseo.

### Brief State Happenings.

William McClure of Linden was drowned in May's lake while out fishing with his 13-year-old son.

The 7-year-old son of Noel Brier, a wealthy farmer of Bark River, lost his foot by stepping in front of a moving machine.

Advisers from Deadwood, S. D., say Lieut. Gen. Mainard of Nebraska has refused \$2,000,000 for his gold mine holdings in the Black hills.

M. A. Crosby of the Michigan Agricultural college has been appointed scientific assistant in the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Floyd Turner and three companions, all unable to swim, were in bathing in Round lake, near Dorr, when Turner got into deep water and was drowned.

The entire force of mudders at Carroll Brothers' foundry in Houghton was locked out and will be replaced by new men who are being imported for the position.

Arthur Metcalf, a 14-year-old Hancock lad, died of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a pet dog two weeks ago. A brother who was also bitten has been taken to a Pasteur institute.

A fierce electric storm visited Menominee, doing much damage to property. Fifty plate glass windows were broken. Charles Robinson fell thirty feet from a lumber pile and was badly injured.

Walter Winkert, aged 11 years, shot himself with a blank cartridge toy pistol on July 4 in Gladstone. The wound was slight and no attention was given it. Later he was taken ill with lockjaw and died.

While playing in the pantry, the 2-year-old daughter of William Wells of Midland found a box of strychnine pills and promptly ate several of them. Doctors worked over the little one several hours and finally saved her life.

Clinton county supervisors have just allowed a petition of Grand Lodge promoters, granting them the privilege of constructing a dam across the Grand river in Eagle township. The purpose of the construction is to generate electricity for power and lighting.

The N. McShen Box Paper Co. has let the contract for the new paper mills to be built at Oriska, to C. A. Moyer & Co. of Chicago, for \$100,000. It is said. The plant will contain two machines at the start, and later two more will be placed. Course paper will be manufactured. The main building will be five stories of brick, twenty and twenty and 45 ft. high. Other buildings will be two stories of brick and 120x80, 92x73 and 60x104. The buildings are to be ready for machines Jan. 1.

Herman Bartels is the first Fourth of July lockjaw victim in Bay City. The boy died from tetanus, which developed seven days after he injured his hand with a toy pistol, July 3. He suffered terribly and was under the influence of anesthetics practically all the time for two days.

A bug saved the life of Oliver Habel, a 10-year-old St. Joseph boy. The lad attempted to light the gasoline stove at his home. An explosion followed and his clothing was ignited. A neighbor succeeded in smothering the flames with a rug.

Thomas H. Butcher has a five-legged frog which he caught in Lake Gogewic, Battle Creek. The five legs are perfectly formed. The frog is being one of the front legs growing on the left side, which he uses as freely as he does the other legs.

While camping near Wolf's point, near Detroit, Godfrey Langan, a young automobilist of Detroit, upset his car in attempting to place some water lilies in a more conspicuous part of the craft, and was drowned. Ralph J. Kiang, a young man who lived in Chene street, Detroit, was drowned at Fairview while teaching a young woman how to swim. The girl reached shore safely.

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## GUNBOAT IS WRECKED.

Horrible Disaster on U. S. Ship Bennington.

Boiler Explosion Brings Death to One Officer and 30 Men, and Injures 134 of the 181 Persons on Board—Death List May Grow.

One of the main boilers in the United States gunboat Bennington, lying in San Diego harbor, Cal., exploded shortly before noon Friday, killing or maiming 134 among the 181 on board.

Thirty-six men and Ensign Newman K. Perry are known to be dead, seventy-six wounded, and twenty-one missing. The total deaths as the result of the accident eventually will not be less than sixty.

The gunboat was badly shattered, a great hole being torn in the stern. It was beached to prevent sinking. The explosion was due to a weak boiler, the precarious condition of which has been well known for months, although an inspection a year ago resulted in a favorable report.

The disaster came without a second's warning. The Bennington was lying in midstream off the commercial wharf at the foot of H street. Commander Lien Young had received orders from Washington to sail for Port Harford that morning. He was on shore making final preparations for departure.

Disaster Comes Without Warning.

Steam was up, most of the men were on deck, and everything was in readiness for immediate sailing, when a deafening roar shook the earth for miles around.

The outburst was accompanied by a roar as of thunder and a shock that rocked vessels nearby. In an instant the air was filled with shrieks and howls of pain from the wounded which could be heard ashore, and with flying fragments of human beings and pieces of the ship's superstructure.

The next moment bleeding sailors were fighting, crippled in the water, against death in only a less sudden form than that from which they had escaped, while rowboats, sailboats, launches and tugs were being driven to the rescue as fast as arms, wind and steam could carry them.

Most of the men on board were assembled between decks, above the boilers, when the explosion occurred. Here is where the most frightful slaughter took place. No one living has been able to describe what happened there, but vivid witnesses exist in the blood-smeared walls. It is from between decks that most of the dead bodies have been taken.

Human Fragments Blown in Air.

A dozen or fifteen were blown overboard by the force of the explosion. Captain Wentworth, who was looking at the Bennington when the disaster occurred, says he saw human bodies hurled over a hundred feet upward.

The air was black with the smoke which enveloped the ship. When it cleared away only a few men could be seen on the decks, while a number were floundering in the water. A boat was lowered from the vessel's side and most of them were picked up and taken on board.

On board was presented a terrible scene. The force of the explosion had torn a great hole in the starboard side of the ship and the vessel was already commencing to list. A section of the upper deck was carried away from stem to stern.

Blood and wreckage was distributed over the entire ship, the after cabin and the vicinity of the ship adjacent to the exploded boiler resembling a charnel house. Over it all hung the great cloud of white smoke, which drifted slowly toward the Commodore's shore.

Both officers and men who were not seriously injured acted heroically and promptly. Pumps were manned to keep the water from the upper compartments, the magazine flooded, and men fought their way through the steam into the darkened hold to search for their comrades. In the worst danger, and when it was feared the ship would sink before it could be hoisted, the young officers and men stuck manfully to their posts.

Hundreds Rush to Rescue.

Hundreds of small craft which had been hurried to the rescue. The ferryboat Ramona was coming across to San Diego. Capt. Bertelson immediately gave orders to change the course of the boat, and instead of continuing his trip hurried to the aid of the stricken warship. The tug Santa Fe, which was tied up at the Commodore wharf, the launch McKinley, the government launch General De Russy, and a large number of other launches and water craft which were near the scene at the time, also rushed to the vessel.

Sparks from the Wreck.

The plant of the Columbus (Ohio) Packing Company was destroyed by fire. Loss \$185,000, with \$65,000 insurance.

John Griffith of Forest, Ohio, a road master of the Big Four railroad, committed suicide by shooting. No cause is known.

As a result of the visit made by Secretary Taft to Benicia, Cal., the straits of Carquinez will probably be bridged by the Southern Pacific.

Frederick and Justin Finn, brothers, aged 15 and 12 years respectively, were drowned near Laconia, N. H., in the Winnepesaukee river while swimming.

The grand jury in Philadelphia, Pa., returned two bills of indictment against John W. Hill, former chief of the fire department, charging him with forgery and the falsification of records. His prosecution is a result of Mayor Weaver's crusade.

Archibald DeFree, ex-concomman and former street commissioner and cemetery sexton of South Bend, Ind., died from a fall from a scaffold, aged 70 years.

Rev. Walter J. Shanley, president of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, announced that the annual convention of the union would be held at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 22 and 23.

E. T. and Josephine Farmer of Chicago have filed a petition in the federal circuit court at San Francisco for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the discharge of their son, Edward Laurence Farmer, arrested at the Mare Island navy yard on the ground that the boy is under 21 and enlisted without parental consent.

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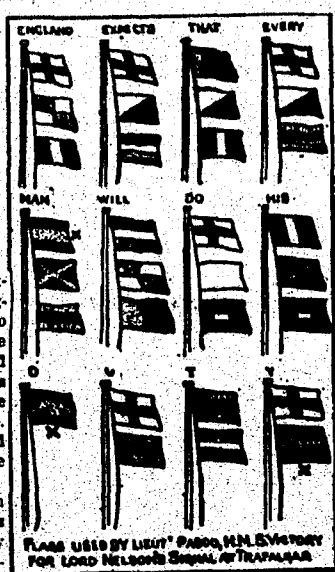
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The



# NELSON'S SIGNAL AT TRAFALGAR TOGO'S SIGNAL AT TSUSHIMA



Much attention has been attracted to the likeness of the signal put out by Admiral Togo to his fleet before the battle of the Straits of Tsushima began and that which heralded the famous action at Trafalgar, wherein the brave Nelson died a century ago. We give the actual signal as used by Lord Nelson, rendered in the code of that day.

Togo's signal is reproduced in Japanese character beside his portrait. It reads: "The destiny of our empire depends on this action. You are all expected to do your utmost." Put into the modern English signalling code this signal would involve a display of 51 different flags, nearly double the number used in the Nelson message.

Flags used by Lord Nelson, HMS Victory, for Lord Nelson's Signal at Trafalgar.

東洋の海軍の命運は此の戦いにあり。全艦隊は最大限の努力を要す。

## THE SLEEPYVILLE TRAIL

On the trail to Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Loaf and loiter as you will, Sleepyville, Sleepyville.

There the purpling sunsets glow, And the crimson poppies grow, And the tiger lilies bend, Where the mountain rivers wind. There the dusky fairies sing, And the waxy roses fling, Cliffs of fragrance everywhere On the mellow summer air.

On the trail to Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Loaf and loiter as you will, Sleepyville, Sleepyville.

There the spirits of the June, Throb the pine trees softly croon, And bright heaven's glory lies On the peaks that kiss the skies. There, from dawn to vesper chime, It is ever dreaming time, And the summer, matchless fair, Reigns a queen forever there.

On the trail to Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Loaf and loiter as you will, Sleepyville, Sleepyville.

—Denver Times.

## A Varying Estimate

THANK you," said the girl bit-terly.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the nervous young man in agony. "I didn't tread on your dress, did I?" "Didn't tread on my dress?" Oh dear no! Of course not. It's torn all to rags, but of course you didn't tread on it. A fly must have settled upon it, I suppose.

"I'm so sorry. I almost thought I heard something go."

"Then you guessed right first time," snapped the girl.

"But I was being so particularly careful. Really I hardly know what to say."

"Don't you? Then we'd better change the subject."

"I wouldn't have had it happen for a deal of money," he pleaded fervently.

"No more would I. Please don't keep on apologizing. You don't do it very well, and it makes no difference anyhow. If one is idiot enough to be persuaded into going to a dance of this sort, I suppose one must take one's chance of the kind of thing one meets. After all, it was my own fault."

"No, no," stammered the young man. "It was my fault; mine entirely. How could it be your fault?"

"Because," the girl said, with slow and measured intonation, "I ought to have seen that there wasn't room enough on any floor for your feet and the tail of my dress. Well, as you don't seem to be able to say that you're sorry you won't mind if I appear to leave you. I've got to borrow about six hundred plus from somewhere or other—or else go home."

And the cheap merriment swished viciously away from him, and left him desolate to curse his clumsiness.

But the young man, though nervous, knew his own mind, and was patient and persistent, and it is an ascertained fact that women yield to siege rather than to assault. Within a few months from this night of disaster and acrimony the young man was enabled to announce to his family his engagement to the young lady who had thus deeply used him, and his family did not like it at all.

"I don't wish," said his dear mamma, "to speak rashly, but I may say that I'd rather see you in your coffin than married to a girl like Henrietta."

"That's what I've always thought," said the elder sister.

"Same here," said the younger sister.

Then the nervous young man drew himself up and took upon himself a dignity. "And might I ask?" he said, "what it is exactly you're got against this young lady who has honored me by accepting my proposal?"

"What haven't we got against her?" said the elder sister, broadly and on general principles.

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"Do let's hear it," said his younger sister skeptically.

## GRAVE OF JOHN HAY

Lot in Cleveland Cemetery Where Body of Great Diplomat Lies.

Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, where the remains of John Hay were laid to rest, promises to become one of the most famous as it is one of the most beautiful in the country.

Located in the eastern suburbs of the city, it has the appearance of a magnificent park. Its hills and valleys are shaded by carefully nurtured trees of many varieties; the ground is covered with turf rich in color and soft as a velvet carpet. Established by men of wealth as the resting place of their dead, it has been kept up without regard to the expense involved.

Amid the mass of green shine the snow white memorials of the dead. There are elaborate marble vaults erected by wealthy families and stately shafts placed over graves by people

in more moderate circumstances. Modest headstones, simply engraved with name and the date of the beginning and the end of life, appear over many of the mounds.

John D. Rockefeller owns a burial plot in the cemetery. Over it he has erected a granite monument, the largest in the world.

Crowning a high point in the cemetery is the monument erected to the memory of President Garfield. It cost about a quarter of a million dollars, and the money was contributed by his admirers throughout the world.

On a hill near the Garfield monument is the grave of the great Secretary of State, Adolphus, who met his death at New Haven a few years ago. The remains of the late Senator Hanna also are at rest in Lake View. So it is that John Hay rests at last among the friends who knew him in the days before he became a famous diplomat, who loved him for his many fine qualities and rejoiced with him in every victory that led him nearer the exalted station he reached at last, as the foremost statesman of the world.

Find What Was Burning.

The noses of a little group of men around the stove in the box office of the city house went up in the air simultaneously. "What's that burning?" said Jake Bentley, twisting his body half around and examining his coat.

"Must be somebody's boots." Everybody took his feet from the stove hearth and felt of his soles. Pegleg Hottel made a minute examination of the smooth yellow cigar he was smoking.

"I hope nobody's been puttin' rubber comb teeth in my pipe," said Uncle Sam Rankin, as he opened the little cap over the bowl, knocked the contents out on the hearth and began stirring among the ashes.

"It's matches in somebody's pockets," said Jason Snodgrass. And then everybody turned his match pockets inside out.

"Well, this'll help some," said Sam Knight, as he filled his pipe with "turtie" tobacco and lit it.

"It's somethin', sure," said Abijah Novel.

"It's so," said Eph Baker.

"Smells like somebody set fire to a wet dog," said Jake Bentley.

Suddenly a large cloud of smoke settled over the group. Everybody arose and peered out of the little window. Wilson Snoser, the manager, was standing in front of the stove with an advance agent, who was smoking a cigarette.—Boston Post.

Saving Money.

Patience—You say he gave up \$100 for a box at the horse show?

Patience—That's what he did.

"Oh, that's extravagant!"

"No, no. Generally, when he goes where there are horses, he loses a good deal more than that!"—Yonkers Statesman.

If you are willing to spend money on your fads, you can find plenty of encouragement in them.

## THE SLEEPYVILLE TRAIL

On the trail to Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Loaf and loiter as you will, Sleepyville, Sleepyville.

There the purpling sunsets glow, And the crimson poppies grow, And the tiger lilies bend, Where the mountain rivers wind. There the dusky fairies sing, And the waxy roses fling, Cliffs of fragrance everywhere On the mellow summer air.

On the trail to Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Loaf and loiter as you will, Sleepyville, Sleepyville.

There the spirits of the June, Throb the pine trees softly croon, And bright heaven's glory lies On the peaks that kiss the skies. There, from dawn to vesper chime, It is ever dreaming time, And the summer, matchless fair, Reigns a queen forever there.

On the trail to Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Loaf and loiter as you will, Sleepyville, Sleepyville.

—Denver Times.

## A Varying Estimate

THANK you," said the girl bit-terly.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the nervous young man in agony. "I didn't tread on your dress, did I?" "Didn't tread on my dress?" Oh dear no! Of course not. It's torn all to rags, but of course you didn't tread on it. A fly must have settled upon it, I suppose.

"I'm so sorry. I almost thought I heard something go."

"Then you guessed right first time," snapped the girl.

"But I was being so particularly careful. Really I hardly know what to say."

"Don't you? Then we'd better change the subject."

"I wouldn't have had it happen for a deal of money," he pleaded fervently.

"No more would I. Please don't keep on apologizing. You don't do it very well, and it makes no difference anyhow. If one is idiot enough to be persuaded into going to a dance of this sort, I suppose one must take one's chance of the kind of thing one meets. After all, it was my own fault."

"No, no," stammered the young man. "It was my fault; mine entirely. How could it be your fault?"

"Because," the girl said, with slow and measured intonation, "I ought to have seen that there wasn't room enough on any floor for your feet and the tail of my dress. Well, as you don't seem to be able to say that you're sorry you won't mind if I appear to leave you. I've got to borrow about six hundred plus from somewhere or other—or else go home."

And the cheap merriment swished viciously away from him, and left him desolate to curse his clumsiness.

But the young man, though nervous, knew his own mind, and was patient and persistent, and it is an ascertained fact that women yield to siege rather than to assault. Within a few months from this night of disaster and acrimony the young man was enabled to announce to his family his engagement to the young lady who had thus deeply used him, and his family did not like it at all.

"I don't wish," said his dear mamma, "to speak rashly, but I may say that I'd rather see you in your coffin than married to a girl like Henrietta."

"That's what I've always thought," said the elder sister.

"Same here," said the younger sister.

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## FARM AND GARDEN

The summer butter should be washed in water at 55 degrees.

Hens in windy weather and without shelter will not lay, and soon become "roupy."

The milk which loses its quantity cannot be fully restored until the cow has had her next calf.

Chickens should be reared upon fresh ground every year to insure success, and coops often shifted.

Milking should not be hastily done. The stripping is the most important part and should be done thoroughly.

If coat is soiled in the mud, curry and clean thoroughly before milking. This will keep the milk clean and the pores of the cow's skin open.

No wire should ever be left around the body of a tree. If it is desirable to fasten a tag on some young tree fasten it to an insignificant twig.

Every decent farm paper in the country has printed so much about the importance of testing seed that there is no excuse for anybody planting dead ones.

Timothy hard on the soil? Yes, and so is any other crop, unless some of the elements it takes out are put back. Timothy properly managed is a good crop for most farmers to raise.

The claims of the stock food makers are largely without foundation. There is nothing in most of them that cannot be bought in the shape of bran, middlings and oil meal at very much lower prices than the so-called stock food is sold for.

On some farms all kinds of poultry are fed together, old and young, and geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens. There are always downy young individuals in barnyards, hence it will be an advantage to separate the older from the younger stock when feeding.

Weeds are soil robbers and should not be allowed to gain a foothold. The best time to kill them is before they have gained a good hold on the soil. A weed seed just sprouted dies if it is even moved, while a weed well started often grows right along if every root but one is turned out.

For the main crop of tomatoes small, stocky, quickly grown plants are best for transplanting in garden or field, but for extra early, potted plants that are almost ready to bud may be used. These should be transplanted without removing much of the earth from the roots. By this method it is possible to have ripe tomatoes by July 1.

The Delaine is a pure bred Merino sheep, the result of improvement by careful selection, breeding and feeding with a definite ideal constantly in the minds of its breeders. It is the American Merino, or Spanish Merino, as it was formerly called, and the Delaine is the entire absence of folds or wrinkles either on the neck or body of the latter, a longer staple of wool and a lighter weight of fleece. As distinguished from the Rambouillet, the latter is a larger and more rangy sheep than the Delaine, while the Delaine is generally denser, but not as oily nor quite so fine nor as long as the Delaine. All these breeds are merely families of the one great breed, Merino.

Give the Flock Room.

Overcrowding the poultry house is dangerous business and should never be practiced. Better kill half the flock. Hens in crowded quarters get the egg eating and feather pulling habit and are much more liable to contract disease. Either get more room or dispose of a portion of the flock. Each bird should have at least six square feet of floor space, and eight is better.—Commercial Poultry.

Sows with Conjointed Udders.

We sometimes have trouble with sows at farrowing time if there has been any trouble in the feeding and care during pregnancy, says H. E. Cook in National Stockman. Sows with joined udders, the udder is congested and pain follows. An application of kerosene is made to the udder by carefully working it with the hand, rubbing gently until the udder has been relieved. If one application does not relieve, then make a second application in five or six hours.

Large Forest Reserve in Pennsylvania.

In 1903 the State of Pennsylvania was not known to own any forest land. Since that time out over areas have been secured to be devoted to forestry purposes to the amount of five hundred thousand acres, and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of about two hundred thousand acres more, making the present prospective forest reservation of the State about seven hundred thousand acres. Through the system devised it has been possible to control the forest fires on the State holdings better than ever before. Nurseries of white pine and black walnut have been established and extensive plantings are expected in the near future.

Tobacco a Rapid, Liberal Feeder.

It has been found that smoking tobacco, owing to the closer planting, removes nearly twice the quantity of plant food removed by tobacco grown for snuff, but that per ton of dry leaves the quantities of nitrogen and phosphoric acid were about the same, while the quantity of potash was greater in the snuff tobacco. While the tobacco plant as a whole uses considerable plant food, the crop is not considered very exhaustive, because the amount removed in the

## Remedy for Scour.

Laudanum is a good remedy for scour, one-half to a teaspoonful at a time twice a day, according to severity of disease. For bloating give half a teaspoon of soda and half a cup of salt in a little water, not putting the water with soda until ready to pour down. Well bred calves fed in this way and kept growing will come in at two years old and give some of the old cows a hard chase at the pail and ought to produce from twenty to thirty pounds of good rich milk at first calf.—Vermont Cor. American Cultivator.

## Cool Cured Cheese.

Some of the cheeses cured by the cold curing process in Canada have been recently sent to English merchants with a request for criticisms on the quality. The cheeses were also submitted to the paraffining process, which has not been approved by English dealers in cheese. The cheeses were sold and carefully judged by the dealers in different localities. A committee appointed to voice the sentiments of the buyers said that the cool curing process is an improvement over the old method, the money value of such improvement being from 50 cents to \$1 per 112 pounds. Paraffining was pronounced to be a success on closely-textured, well-made cheese, but does harm on mushy, soft and nifty cheese. Wherever the paraffining is used it should be thoroughly done.

## Millions of Pike Perch.

Superintendent Carter, in charge of the government pike perch operations at Swanton, Vt., says that the work this year is proving successful to a marked degree. He notes there are 250,000,000 eggs in sight and the outlook now is that more eggs can be secured than can possibly be handled with the present hatchery. This season will go one hundred million eggs better than any previous season. It has been the practice ever since the fish propagation commenced there several years ago to take the pike in the river when the run is on, which is always over in a few days, and then add to the supply by procuring pike from the bay fishermen. This practice is being followed this season, certain fishing grounds being designated to be operated in the interest of the government work. Every hatchling jar in hatchery building will be in commission this year, something that has never happened before.

## English Dairy Products.

There was imported into Great Britain last year butter to the amount of 4,241,000 hundredweight, this having a value of \$102,770,000. The imports of cheese amounted to 2,554,000 hundredweight, and had a value of \$28,439,000. This gives some idea of the English dependency upon foreign countries for dairy supplies. Nearly half of the butter imported into Great Britain came from Denmark, the next largest source of supply was Australia, and the third largest Russia; Sweden, Germany, France, New Zealand and Canada standing in a line not greatly varying from each other. The supply of butter obtained from the United States was not 2 per cent of the total and represented a value of \$1,433,000. Much more than half of the cheese imported into Great Britain was of Canadian production. Holland and the United States sent substantially the same amount, this in each case having a value of about \$2,500,000. It is a little singular that while such distant countries as New Zealand and Australia seem to be capable of supplying the mother country with large quantities of so perishable an article as butter, they do not seem to be able to enter largely into the exportation of cheese.—Boston Herald.

## Make Your Own Fertilizers.

There is much talk about farmers making their own fertilizers, and it is believed in some quarters that this advice is given by certain college professors and political grangers for the purpose of currying favor with the farmers.

A Southern truckman, who buys about \$2,000 worth of commercial fertilizer every year, says it does not pay. He is an enterprising man as well, and has made numerous experiments to ascertain whether it is profitable or not to mix his own fertilizer. He declares that no farmer can buy the raw material and mix his fertilizer as cheaply as he can buy it from reputable dealers. Under the stringent laws of most States any farmer can get exactly what he pays for in the way of fertilizer, and if he is swindled it is his own fault. But it is not fair to say that all fertilizer manufacturers are swindlers. There is no doubt, however, that several years ago a great deal of fraud was practiced by fertilizer manufacturers, but the inevitable result that always follows thievery of any kind has driven these crooked manufacturers out of business, and the honest men have continued to do business and furnish honest goods at reasonable prices.

The newspapers have helped to drive the fertilizer rascals out of business, and they have steadily supported the honest manufacturers. If the farmer will take one or two good papers and rely upon them to give truthful information in regard to his business and the man who furnishes him with farm supplies of all kinds, he will seldom run the risk of being swindled by purchasing from the manufacturers who advertise in their

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR JULY 10, 1903.

### Manasseh's Sin and Repentance.—2 Chron. 33:1-13.

Golden Text.—Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. 14:34.

It is difficult for us to put ourselves in the place of the Jewish people. We live in far other, and far better times, and cannot understand their temptations. They are apt therefore to appear to us as a very weak and foolish nation, and with not much of good to distinguish them from the heathen nations about them.

It is much easier, however, to see the failings of others than to see our own. If we will think of that, and while trying to see how much we have failed, try also to see as much good as we can in the Jewish nation, we shall be better able to draw lessons from their history for our own use. We shall see, better, for instance, how much our own nation has relied upon national prosperity and upon men's cleverness and how little upon righteousness for its exaltation. We shall see how time and again expediency, selfishness or pride has dictated the national course rather than righteousness.

It is useful to us to see the wickedness and the mistakes of God's chosen people chiefly that we may be so led to see our own mistakes and our own sinfulness. If we regard the sinning Jewish people as so much below us morally as to be hardly in the same class, we shall not be likely to gain any of the humility that is necessary to the perception of our own faults, and the mending of our own ways.

### Notes.

Verse 1.—The boy kind would, for the earlier years of his reign, be king in little more than name. He would be under the influence and control of his ministers. And these, as the time approached when he should take the real power into his own hands, would naturally flatter him and seek to win his favor. It would be a condition of affairs to develop rivalry among the princes and ministers.

Verse 2.—We are reminded that the Lord cast out the inhabitants of Palestine before the Israelites because of their great wickedness. And the inference is that He would not deal otherwise with the Jewish people if they, in spite of all their training, should copy the abominable customs of the heathen nations.

Verses 3 and 4.—Moses had told the Israelites that when they were settled in their own land God would choose a place to cause His name to dwell there, and had said, "Thither shall ye bring all that I command you; your burnt offerings and your sacrifices, your tithes and the heave offering of your hand, and all your choice vows, which ye vow unto the Lord." "Take heed," he said, "that thou offer not thy burnt offerings in every place that thou seest, but in the place which the Lord shall choose."

Every time the people fell into sinful practices they disobeyed this command and built altars and shrines all over the country, after the fashion of the heathen nations. And every king who wished to bring the people back to the service of God had to destroy these altars and shrines. They were an outward and tangible sign of the spiritual decadence of the people and were in themselves its worst features.

King Manasseh actively encouraged the worship of Baal, which Elijah had done so much to overthrow. He also set up "groves" or shrines, which are supposed by some to have been wooden images used in the worship of a goddess of love. This custom was borrowed from the Phoenicians. The worship of these heavenly bodies came likely from the East from Arabia and Assyria; and the making of human burnt offerings was adopted from the Ammonites against whose god Molech, or Moloch, the Israelites were especially warned.

In fact, Manasseh seems to have hunted the earth for gods to worship and for wicked customs to follow.

One, at least, of the forms of wickedness which he introduced we have among us. We may not speak of augury, enchantments, sorcery, familiar spirits and wizards; but, nevertheless, the underlying spirit which made people seek information and consolation from other sources than from God is far from dead. We have our fortune tellers of various kinds and our spiritual mediums, and we ought not to be in any doubt as to their being displeasing to God.

Verses 5, 7-10.—It was not enough for Manasseh to establish outside places for idol worship; he must even desecrate the Temple itself, and turn it into a shrine for the worship of idols and the sun and stars.

In verses 7 to 10 we are reminded of the great promises of God that were made conditional upon worship of Him alone, and it is intimated that the great pity of the King's behavior was in that he was forfeiting these promises. But in spite of God's warning to him and his people they continued in their evil way. It often happens that when a man or a people have had some opportunity to know what is right, start out to do what is wrong, they actually do more wickedly than those who are less instructed. They become blind and mad in their rebelliousness against God.

Verses 11-13.—If Manasseh had been beyond hope, God might have destroyed him. But he was not incapable of repentance as the result proved. Therefore God took the means, He so often takes to bring erring children back to Himself. He let temporal misfortunes come upon Manasseh. The king was taken prisoner and humbled. In captivity he had time to consider his evil ways, and he repented, and "humbled himself greatly before the God of his fathers." Even after so much wickedness, even after he had done all he could to lead God's people astray, God was willing to pardon him, and not only to pardon, but to re-instate him in his kingdom. Manasseh, we are told, saw in the whole matter the hand of God, and therefore he did what he could to undo the damage wrought in the first part of his reign.

### Church and Clergy.

The next church congress will be held in May, 1906, in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rev. Dr. F. E. J. Lloyd, rector of St. Peter's, Uniontown, Pa., has been elected bishop coadjutor of Oregon.

Mrs. Edward D. Brandagee of Utica, N. Y., is the friend, her name heretofore unpublished, who presented to Bishop Brent of the Philippines \$100,000 for a Protestant Episcopal cathedral in Manila on the eve of his first departure in 1902.

The Rev. H. Ransome, rector of St. Andrew's church, Buffalo, western New York, will go to England early in June to attend the summer course of lectures at Oxford university. During his absence the services at St. Andrew's will be in charge of the Rev. A. M. Sherman.

## Conquest of the Great American Desert

A rare day in June, three years ago, was the 17th of that month, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the birthday of the national irrigation law, writes Guy E. Mitchell. And the net result of the latter, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, is an appropriation of \$30,000,000, with an automatic revolving law under which the fund is constantly increasing through additions from the sales of Western public lands and the repayment to the government by the settlers of all expenditures for irrigation construction.

The anniversary this year of Bunker Hill National Irrigation day was duly celebrated in Nevada as in Boston, in the former commonwealth at the Truckee Irrigation project in the presence of a party of distinguished United States senators and representatives and government officials, who witnessed the opening of the first completed government irrigation works and the turning of 600,000 gallons of water per minute into a great government canal.

This ceremony meant a great deal for the idea of American home-making under national auspices. Fifty thousands acres received their first government irrigation—the finished portion of a vast project for the reclamation of 350,000 acres at a cost of nine million dollars, under the guidance of L. H. Taylor, federal reclamation engineer for Nevada. Within ten years the cost of irrigating this 50,000-acre tract—\$1,350,000—will all have been returned to the government by the settlers paying for the water rights in ten annual installments, to be applied by the government in the continuation of the project. The possibilities of this revolving irrigation fund are indeed very great.

Were there to be no addition to the reclamation fund, its present thirty million dollars would eventually reclaim the West. But with the large yearly additions which have been coming in it is destined before many years to reach the \$100,000,000 mark and become a vast fund for the redemption of Uncle Sam's desert lands for settlement. And could there be a greater work than that of making homes for the people?

Almost half of the entire United States is comprised in the area covered by these great irrigation projects, rivaling the gigantic works of Egypt and British India. The following amounts have been apportioned by the secretary of the interior in the different States and territories:

Arizona ..... \$3,000,000  
Arizona and California, joint projects ..... 3,000,000  
Colorado ..... 2,500,000  
Idaho, two projects ..... 2,600,000  
Montana ..... 1,900,000  
Montana and North Dakota, joint projects ..... 2,350,000  
Nebraska and Wyoming, joint projects ..... 5,750,000  
Nevada ..... 2,740,000  
New Mexico ..... 200,000  
Oregon, two projects ..... 3,250,000  
South Dakota ..... 1,200,000

Should the recommendation of the President be carried out by Congress regarding the repeal of the timber and stone act and the enactment of a comprehensive forestry law, the irrigation land would be greatly increased. The government timber sales during the past two years under the timber and stone act have been about three million acres, at a uniform price of \$2.50 an acre, much of the land densely forested with the finest Washington spruce and Oregon and California fir and redwood, worth, according to official reports, from \$20 to \$50 an acre.

President Roosevelt's plan is to sell only the stumpage at the market price, allowing the land to grow up to new forests for future crops. Every honest friend of both irrigation and forestry will heartily support this splendid idea which seeks not only to prevent the wasteful forest destruction now going on in the West, but to provide an income from stumpage sales at least ten times the amount now received by the government.

Had the timber lands which the government has disposed of since the passage of the Irrigation act—three years—been



## Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One Year.....\$1 00  
Six Months.....50  
Three Months.....25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Many northern Michigan farmers are indirectly interested in the raising of Angora goats as it is claimed that they are better adapted to this section of the state and more profitable than sheep. The following from the Manton Tribune would indicate that the goat is all right:

The flock of Angora goats, which were installed on the Cummer, Higgins & Co. farm in Selma township, have wintered over very nicely and to all appearances are in the best of condition this spring. The experiment has proved successful and proves beyond a doubt that the goats are a profitable stock for the northern Michigan farmers.

At the special school meeting Monday night it was voted to build a 2-story building, 48x52 feet, in the South East corner of the present school grounds at a cost with furniture not exceeding \$3,500 and to issue bonds payable March 7, 1907, 8th, and 9th. This will relieve the present congestion of the lower grades and be sufficient for several years. It was decided to defer the building of a grade school house on the south side of the river for another year.

Our fathers and mothers need all the kindness and sympathy we can ever give them. It does not only make the children brighter, but the older heads, whose locks are white from the snows of many winters, are in sore need of kind words. Perhaps they have long ago laid all, or most all, of their loved ones to rest, and their burden seems greater than they can bear. How a word of sympathy and kindness helps them! There is enough of gloom in this world without adding more by unkind words and actions.

The 26th Annual encampment of the Northern Michigan Soldiers and Sailors Association is scheduled for Grayling September 19 and 20. The executive committee met here last Friday and agreed on the time, and made a skeleton program, which will be completed as soon as the local committees can report so they know where they are at. The one thing that must be decided early the question of finances, and the committee will call on our citizens at once that we may know what we can depend upon. The citizens of Grayling have always been promptly generous, and we have no doubt but that the encampment will be made a success. It is quite an undertaking to care for the members of the association as we should, and we expect our people will, as heretofore, consider it promptly and that local pride will furnish the funds cheerfully.

Said the clothing man to the hard ware man: "You certainly don't do right when you get a suit of an eastern house, with my big stock in sight." But the clothier wanted a new steel range, and it came, as his neighbors know, in a box that he tried to hide in the barn, and marked "G. Hawbuck & Co." The business men then called a meeting to see where the trouble lay, and they all agreed 'twas the editor man and not the devil to pay. Why don't he roast the city stores and fakers, they said, and stand by those who patronize him and give him his daily bread? So they drew up a contract long and strong for the editor to peruse, and waited on him with aspect grim as he solemnly dug for news, but the editor laughed a big horse laugh, till the gang took to the woods, for 'twas written on Ja-xson soap letter heads that came with a bill of goods.

### The Detroit Times.

The handsome progress shown in the only honest sources of revenue that a newspaper can claim—circulation and advertising—appeals to The Times with especial force because it was foreboded by experience and policy to the above but sure method of building up a newspaper solely on its merits.

Backed by no individual or institution; serving no interest or "ism," this newspaper has found far sweeter satisfaction in the gradual but constant attraction of support and faith of the common people, whose cause it has sought to champion, than it could possibly have realized from the favor of those powerful enemies of the public whose resources are unlimited and whose emissaries are alert when newspaper support is needed.

The friends of a courageous and outspoken press having shown their appreciation of The Times in such a cordial way the past six months, this paper proposes to return the compliment by giving them a better newspaper.

To the efficient telegraphic service of the Scripps-McRae Press association, which The Times has given its readers from the beginning, they have added the exclusive leased wire rights of the Hearst News Service, commanding all the brilliant news-gathering talent and facilities of the Hearst newspapers in every quarter of the globe.

This arrangement guarantees to Times readers the most ample, accurate and varied story of the day ever presented by a Detroit newspaper.

Under this exclusive franchise involving a large outlay, The Times has secured for its readers the best work of the special writer, cartoonists, and illustrators of the Hearst publications, always commanding the services of the best newspaper talent of the country.

## ANNUAL OUTING OF THE MICHIGAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

(Continued From Last Week.)

RIVERS are crossed, and lakes are skirted round their rocky shores, so peacefully in their beauty that we are rested fully, as we reach the Grand Union Station in the metropolis of Maine. Portland is a peninsular city, as its site juts five miles into the sea, and Casco Bay studded with its wondrous isles, its waters flecked with a thousand sails like monster seagulls sporting in its waves. A city of beautiful homes, of immense wealth and great refinement. It was nearly evening when we arrived, and as our time there was limited, a train of trolleys was in readiness and gave us a ride about the city, past the main public buildings, parks and landed us at our hotel for supper, after which a lovely boat ride on Casco Bay, and an enjoyable evening's entertainment at the Gem Theater. In the morning many of our party visited Longfellow's home, which was opened two hours before the regular time for our pleasure. It is well filled with historic relics, and the admission fee is used to case for the place and keep in repair. We had also an opportunity to visit Perry's Arctic ship, which started from New York last Sunday, for its trip to the North Pole, which all America hopes may be successful. About ten o'clock we were aboard a regular Maine Central train of vestibuled cars enroute to St. John, New Brunswick, via. Brunswick, Augusta and Bangor, the first part of the way being around the shore of Casco Bay, then following the Kennebec river to Augusta, and above, where we turned eastward to the Penobscot valley and followed the course of that river to Bangor. It is an old world, formerly noted for its great lumbering interests whose glory is departed, but the newer growths are being utilized by immense paper mills, the largest in the world, which bring great wealth to that region. Soon after crossing the state line into New Brunswick, we were taken in charge by the Canadian Pacific road, which landed us at St. John before midnight, where we were met by a Committee of Citizens and a train of trolley cars so that in a short time we were sleeping the sleep of the just in our hotel. The New Royal, which gave us excellent service during our stay.

An early breakfast, June 22, and all were ready for something to be doing, and something was ready for us, for the city had turned over the street car service to us, and we were given a ride about the city, which with its 50,000 people seems more Americanized and modern than many others in the Provinces. Its beautiful homes, fine public buildings, churches and schools, and elegant public squares and parks, were given full meed of praise, and we were taken to the famous Reversing Falls on the St. John river, which are a worlds wonder, where the rushing waters from the 450 miles of the river's course fall into the Bay of Fundy, through a deep cut rocky gorge. At this point about 500 feet wide. The suspension bridge has a span of 640 feet and the railroad cantilever bridge above, a span of 477 feet. At low tide the water rushes down into the Bay with terrific velocity, but at the turn of the tide this is overcome and the fall is in the opposite direction. At even tide, it is smooth as an inland lake, but with either tide, impassable by the staunchest ship. Our party crossed the bridge and boarded a trolley train on the other side and were taken to the beautiful Railway Park, where light refreshments were served, with something red to drink and "Pat," oh! that must not be told. A stroll on the beach and return in time for luncheon, after which the committee escorted us to the pretty steamer Elaine for a fifteen mile cruise up the river past mills and factories, and beautiful islands, on one of which is the palatial summer home of A. Graham Bell, the great telephone magnate.

We passed up the river through the gorge at even tide, but had to leave the steamer on our return several miles above on account of the tide and return to our hotel by cars, in time for supper, then Good Bye to our hospitable hosts and their lovely, bustling city, as we board our Pullman train headed for Nova Scotia. At New Glasgow we had a Scotch breakfast, and proceeded to Mulgrave where our train ran onto the ferry and were transferred through the Gut of Canso and landed at Point Tupper, from where we were rolled to the Grand Narrows, Cape Breton.

The hotel accommodations here were lacking, but none suffered as nearly all were provided with a lunch and the ever watchful McKinnon had wired ahead and hundreds of luscious lobsters, fresh from the water, were just cooked for our desert, and such a picnic as we had on the dock and beach is worth going 2,000 miles to enjoy. Before our lunch was finished a steamer arrived which was to carry us through the narrows and across Bras-D'Or Lake onto the Atlantic enroute to Sidney, while our deserted train came as they pleased. The Lake is not a Lake, but a channel, ocean fed, as is St. Andrews Channel from Kelley's Cove to the ocean from the shore of which to Sidney is two hours ride.

Sidney is a city of 20,000 souls and nearly all seemed to be watching to bid us welcome. It is a grand harbor and extensive shipping point. A French Man of War, the Chasseloup Lambar, was lying at anchor and gave us hearty cheers as we passed, which were returned in kind, concluding with the M. P. A. yell. The city was ours without the asking, and the blending of American and English flags on our hotel gave added zest to our welcome. The great industry that is causing Sidney to rapidly evolve from a provincial village into a modern, progressive city, is the Great Dominion Steel Plant, one of the largest in the world, which we visited Saturday morning, and followed the iron ore through all its way into steel rails in one section, and into plate wire in another. My story is getting too long to give a description of this wonderful work, interesting as it might be, with its miles of buildings, massive machinery and thousands of employees. There is said to be ore enough in the New Foundland world, and coal enough in sight of Sidney to out last the present generation and several that will come later.

About ten o'clock we went to Glace Bay, a city nearly as large as Sidney, and from there visited the great American Wireless Experiment Station, where the justly celebrated Marconi is in personal charge. A description is impossible. There are four immense towers, probably 250 feet high forming the corners of a square about 200 feet apart, in the center of which are the offices and buildings containing the instruments, and these are surrounded for forty rods in every direction with high masts, all connected with such a net work of wires, that it is like looking upward through a sieve. The station is located on an eminence about five miles from the ocean which is in plain view, making a magnificent sight with its rolling waters and passing ships.

We returned to Glace Bay, and visited Colliery No. 2 of the Dominion Coal Co., the largest in the world. This company with \$25,000,000 capital and working eight colliers with an annual output of 3,500,000 tons of the best steaming coal. Here we were served with a luncheon on the magnificent grounds of Manager McKenzie, where long lines of tables had been erected by him and the Mayor and Council of Glace Bay, who with many of their prominent citizens were present adding to the enjoyment of our party. Lobsters and clams fresh from the water and deliciously cooked were not the least of the menu, finished with golden coffee, ice cream and cake, and cigars for the men, and our train which had waited all this time, whisked us back to Sidney, where we were transferred to boats and visited the great French war ship, by invitation of the Admiral in command. As we ascended the stairs from the water to the deck the American flag was run up by the Captain, and the crew gave three lusty cheers for Michigan and the United States, and three cheers and a tiger were returned by our party for France. We were shown thoroughly over the ship, and the working of the guns, and given every courtesy by officers and men. It was a novel and pleasant experience to most of our party, who had never before seen a war vessel or an ocean steamer. A ride around the beautiful harbor, return to our hotels for supper and farewell to Sidney with its beautiful scenery and hospitable people, and we went to our Pullman berths for an all night sleep and rest as we journeyed to the great goal of our quest, Halifax, which we reached Sunday morning in time for breakfast at the Queen's Hotel, to which all give thanks for extended courtesy.

Halifax, now a city of over 40,000 people was founded in 1749 by Lord Cornwallis, who was attracted by its rocky bluffs overhanging the most wonderful harbor which extends for sixteen miles in from the sea, and is safe for the largest ocean liners. Fortifications have been building for more than a hundred years, until now the place is believed to be impregnable, and is the only city in the Provinces garrisoned by imperial troops, and supporting a British naval station. Of course we went to church. Everybody does in Halifax. We chose the Garrison Chapel for our place of worship, and waited in the street with hundreds of citizens, until the Imperial and Canadian troops had finished their parade and been marched into the church, as in this military city, that element is dominant, and in their bright uniforms seem first everywhere. It was a "High Church" service, solemn and impressive in its ritualistic part, and followed by a plain, grand practical sermon by the aged rector. The afternoon was passed in quiet rest at the hotel or in the beautiful parks and gardens for which the place is almost as famous as for its military surroundings. The city garden of fourteen acres is wondrously beautiful and many of its shrubs and flowers would be strangers in this section, which gave added zest to our sight seeing, as we looked for new and unknown varieties. After supper a quiet promenade, and we were ready for rest preparatory to a strenuous day which was to follow.

Monday morning everybody was out and carriages conveyed us through the city to view the public buildings, the arsenals and the grand old fort, situated on a rocky eminence overlooking the entire city, and with powerful guns controlling the harbor for long distances.

(Continued Next Week.)

### Sealed Proposals

will be received up to Aug. 15, for the erection of a 10 inch stone, brick or cement wall under the school house in District No. 1, Grayling Township. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Specifications on file with the Director, Perry Ostrander, Grayling, P. O.

### The Diamond Cure.

The latest news from Paris, is, that they have discovered a diamond cure for consumption. If you fear consumption or pneumonia, it will, however, be best for you to take that great remedy mentioned by W. T. McGee, of Vanleer, Tenn. "I had a cough, for fourteen years. Nothing helped me, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which gave instant relief, and effected a permanent cure." Unequaled quick cure, for Throat and Lung Troubles. At L. Fournier's drug store; price 50c and \$1.00, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

The prices offered for this year's wool clip are certainly very attractive to farmers who raise sheep, being the highest paid in 30 years. The fine and shorter clothing wools range from 23 to 24 cents, and the longer and dryer coarse wools from 28 to 32 cents, and even higher prices are paid for extra quality. At these prices, which are 10 cents a pound higher than last year there must certainly be a handsome profit in sheep raising, and there is no reason to expect that there will be much lower prices for wool. The drought in Australia killed off millions of sheep. The war in South Africa decimated the flocks there. So the world's surplus of wool was reduced to the lowest point since our Civil war. The world's population is increasing. So is its intelligence and general prosperity. This means more and more demand for woolen goods. And with no surplus stock anywhere and a growing demand, high prices are assured for some years to come. It will pay farmers who can do so to raise sheep.

### Three Days to California.

This is the fast time between Chicago and San Francisco made by The Overland Limited. Leaves Union Passenger Station, 6:05 P. M., arrive San Francisco the third day in time for dinner. Route—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Lines. Another good train for California leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 10:25 P. M. daily, and takes a few hours longer to make the run. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway New York.

### Beat Her Double.

"I knew no one, for four weeks, when I was sick with typhoid and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter, of Pittsburg, Pa., "and when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get. I was bent double and had to rest with my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders, at Fournier's drug store; price 50c.

### Forced to Starve.

B. F. Leek, of Concord, Ky., says: "For 20 years I suffered agonies, with a sore on my upper lip, so I could not eat. After vainly trying everything else, I cured it, with Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's great for burns, cuts and wounds. At Fournier's drug store; Only 25c.

### NOTICE.

The village council of Grayling will read and consider the petition of Michigan Avenue for one block, according to specifications on file with the village clerk. The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

H. P. OLSON,  
Village Clerk.

### A Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party may be given to your stomach and liver, by taking a medicine which will relieve their pain and discomfort, viz. Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are a most wonderful remedy, affording sure relief and cure, for headache, dizziness and constipation. 25c at Fournier's drug store.

### Order of Publication.

State of Michigan,  
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford,  
Mary V. McMillan,  
Complainant,

vs.  
Royal E. McMillan,  
Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said County, on the tenth day of July A. D. 1905. In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Royal E. McMillan, is a resident of this state, but his whereabouts are unknown, therefore on motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Royal E. McMillan, cause his appearance to be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

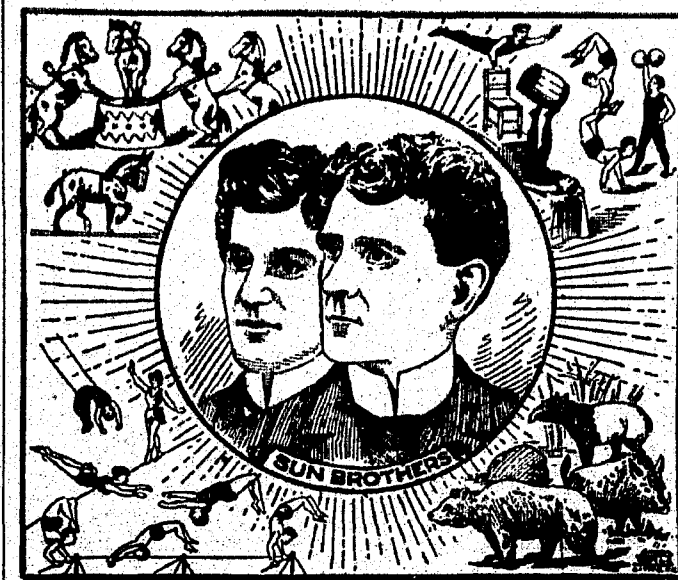
And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that the said copy of this order be personally served on said defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,  
Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER,  
Solicitor for Complainant. jul27-76

## SUN BROTHERS

World's Progressive Rail Road Shows, Museum, Menagerie and Trained Animal Exposition.



Enlarged and reconstructed for the present season. Newest, richest and best show on earth.

### Fourteenth Annual Tour.

Some of the great features to be seen with Sun Brothers Progressive Show—

The Famous Chapin and Hardell Trio,  
Triple Horizontal Bar Experts, introducing difficult double Somersaults and Fly-Over.

Madam Nita Le Carde,  
and her beautiful High School Horse "Virginiana"  
Commodore, the world's most wonderful Mule,  
Performing the remarkable feat of walking a tight rope in mid-air \$1,000 for his equal.

The Richards, Famous Riders,  
Principal Jockeys and two-horse equestriennes.

HERR KLOTZ.

In his den of performing, ferocious Lions and Wild Animals.  
Walter Ashburn's Troupe of performing Elephants.

## Grayling, Wed. Aug. 2.

Go TO  
**Salling, Hanson & Co.**

The Leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,  
Furnishing Goods,  
Groceries, Shoes,  
Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in

Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath,  
Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and  
Building Material of every kind.

## Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of  
your products and profit  
thereby.

## Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,

At this office.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

## The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of  
Fine Garments for Men.

If you could see yourself as  
others can see you, would you  
not come in and look through  
our fine sample line for spring  
and summer and get one of our  
well made and

Stylish Suits.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon

Grayling, Mich.

## The Grayling Market Garden.

John H. Cook, Prop'r.

Are ready for business. Lettuce, Radish, Pieplant, now on sale.  
Your orders respectfully solicited.

## A. C. Smith. Veterinary Surgeon

Grayling, Mich.  
Will answer professional calls from Grayling. jul6-5

## The Old Reliable BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.  
Agency for Robert's Laundry, Saginaw.

## City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience. . . .  
CARL W. KREPKKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store. . . .  
GRAYLING, MICH.  
AGENT FOR MTAR LAUNDRY, HAY CITY.

## The McKay House.

A. Pearsall, Propr.

Rates . . . \$1.00 Per Day  
Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1905.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand-ard time, as follows:

Day City.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Mackinaw.
L.V.	ARR	L.V.	ARR	L.V.
1:10 am	4:10 am	207	4:20 am	7:30 am
11:00 am	1:35 pm	201	1:40 pm	4:20 pm
10:35 am	12:15 pm	159	2:10 pm	5:30 pm
8:15 am	4:15 am	99	8:30 am	6:40 pm
6:30 am	4:35 pm	97	8:30 am	6:40 pm
ARR	L.V.	ARR	L.V.	ARR
5:15 pm	2:15 pm	206	2:05 pm	11:15 am
3:30 am	12:49 am	202	12:44 am	10:05 pm
		158	10:15 pm	6:45 pm
9:45 am	7:10 am	90	4:00 pm	6:00 am
		98		

Lewiston, Grayling.

ARR L.V. ARR L.V.

7:55 am 6:30 am 93 1:40 pm 12:15 pm

94

Joh'burg Grayling 91 Grayling Joh'burg

ARR L.V. ARR L.V.

7:50 am 6:00 am 1:40 am 11:50 am

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

## DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 12

Trains Run by Nineteenth Century and Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday.

P. M.	STATIONS.	P. M.
2 30	Dep. . . . . Frederic . . . . . Arr.	12 05
	Dep. . . . . Au Sable River . . . . . Arr.	
2 48	Dep. . . . . Fayette . . . . . Arr.	11 50
3 06	Dep. . . . . Deward . . . . . Arr.	11 35
	Dep. . . . . Manistee River . . . . . Arr.	
3 15	Dep. . . . . Blue Lake Junction . . . . . Arr.	11 18
	Dep. . . . . Crooked Lake . . . . . Arr.	
	Dep. . . . . Squaw Lake . . . . . Arr.	
3 18	Dep. . . . . Manistee Road . . . . . Arr.	11 13
3 24	Dep. . . . . Lake Harold . . . . . Arr.	11 03
3 42	Dep. . . . . Alha . . . . . Arr.	10 50
	Dep. . . . . Green River . . . . . Arr.	10 40
4 04	Dep. . . . . Green River . . . . . Arr.	10 30
4 10	Dep. . . . . Jordan Camp . . . . . Arr.	10 11
4 13	Dep. . . . . Wards . . . . . Arr.	10 02
4 30	Dep. . . . . South Arm . . . . . Arr.	9 50
P. M.	Dep. . . . . (East Jordan.) . . . . . Arr.	9 40

Trains will stop where no time is shown.

CLARK HERRICK, Gen. Manager.

W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.



## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 27.

### Local and Neighboring News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

#### Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's Market.

Remember the lawn social at Hum's tomorrow evening.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

Opera house, Friday evening, Aug. 4. See announcement.

WANTED—Boarders, at Mrs. E. A. Jennings', south side, near new mill.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Read the announcement of the cemetery fund benefit entertainment in this issue.

Don't forget the postponed date of the Cemetery Benefit—Friday evening, Aug. 4.

It has been a fight for existence this year between our potato growers and the potato bugs.

James P. Hanna of Beaver Creek has gone to Maple City, Kansas for a visit with his daughters.

Cemetery fund benefit performance at opera house, Friday evening, Aug. 4. It will be worth while.

L. Fournier says the keys of that cash box are nearly gone. It may be the right one is still unsold. Your chance is good yet.

Rev. H. A. Sheldon went to Tawas, Tuesday for a little visit with the family who will remain there till about the middle of August.

[[All persons having accounts at Mrs. Osborne's millinery store, are kindly requested to call at the store and settle the same, this week.

FOR SALE.—A good team for work, or will trade for cattle. Are worth the money. Call on or address John Johnson, Box 6 Grayling, Mich.

The huckleberry crop seems to be nearer a failure than a success in this locality. The quality is all right but there is only a few for shipment.

The breaking of the big wheel that takes logs up into the band mill broke Saturday morning and gave a lot of the men a chance to go fishing.

Miss Jeanette McLean left last Friday to spend the summer with relatives in Montreal and other points in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Herbert Parker of Beaver Creek brought in a stool of clover of a single root from which grew 98 stalks averaging over 32 inches in length.

Miss Altha McIntyre is home from her school at Iron River where she will return for next year. She visited at Port Huron, Detroit and Bay City on her way home.

Mrs. Bessie Wetz NEE Metzler is home for her annual visit, and will be joined by her husband in a few days, for as usual at this time of year he is trout hungry.

The average yield of hay in the county is good; most of it has been secured in excellent condition between showers. All crops have made wonderful growth since the drouth was broken July 3rd.

When you have anything to be laundered please give the Grayling steam laundry a call. We collect on Monday, wash Tuesday and Thursday and deliver Saturday.

L. D. TOWER, Prop'r.

FOR SALE.—Sixteen acres of land on the southside of the river, between Barnes' and Brink's Addition to Grayling. All fenced; not platted. Very desirable for building lots. Call on or address S. S. Sicker.

The Ladies Union of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. J. F. Hum tomorrow afternoon for work, and in the evening will give a lawn social on the lawn. Everybody invited and a good time promised.

The social given by the Catholic Ladies Society, at the opening of the New Russell House, Tuesday evening was a social success. Ice cream and cake was served, and the music by Clark's orchestra added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

John A. Everett and wife returned last week from a three weeks delightful outing having left home July first with their carriage and they drove through thirteen counties visiting as they went. Mr. Everett reports crops except hay and grain absolutely ruined by the excessive rains.

Chas. Coleman and family together with Theo. Soderquest's family and Rev. Hoyt's family of Bay City have spent a couple of weeks camping on the Au Sable river. Everyone reports having a good time every minute experiencing everything that goes with camping from getting ducked from a boat and ducked by heavy rains.

The export peler C. Soderquest doing things up right by ducking two young ladies the first evening and getting two others lost in the woods a couple of days later.

### Annual Excursion.

Very low rates by the Michigan Central railroad and its eastern connections are offered for August 3rd on train 206, leaving Grayling at 2.10 P.M., as follows: To Niagara Falls and return \$5.50. To Clayton and Alexander Bay, the Thousand Islands and return \$12.50. The above excursions are all by rail, and the splendid equipment of this route guarantees the best of service. Tickets are good for eleven days. For full particulars see local agents.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob R. Castenholtz of South Branch were in town yesterday, and the AVALANCHE will slide to them every week for the year. He reports crops in excellent shape.

By a technical error in voting at the school meeting last Monday night, another special meeting will be called, and we understand that new plans will be submitted. We hope our citizens will interest themselves so that there may be a complete understanding and harmonious action.

"The New Russell" is the name adopted for H. Charron's hotel, which is just opened with A. Charron as manager. It is all new, clean and comfortable, and will be run as a temperance house. We bespeak for it a liberal patronage, which we believe it will deserve and more hotel accommodation was certainly needed in our village.

We were in Gaylord last week and were most agreeably surprised at the growth and substantial improvement made there during the last three years in the business as well as the residence sections. Brick and cement blocks taking the place of the old wooden structures which were destroyed by fire.

Congressman Geo. A. Loud is now enjoying an ocean trip and will soon be basking in the warm sunlight of the Philippine Islands. He is one of a group of prominent men who are making the trip with Secretary of War Taft to better acquaint themselves with the conditions there. Mrs. Loud is accompanying him.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pond are made glad by a visit from their daughter Mrs. T. P. Jenkins, of Detroit. Mr. Jenkins is Ex-President of the Detroit Press Club, which held their annual meeting last week and had a delightful outing, but he has not had enough and will clean the AuSable, with A. L. of its surplus trout.

The storm of last week Monday night was much more severe from here north through Maple Forest than in the village. The Forest road was made almost impassable by fallen timbers, maples 2 feet in diameter being broken off, the tops carried a 100 feet or more by the wind. Commissioner Robinson had a lively job removing the debris to accommodate the travel from the north.

Last Thursday a large contingent of the W. R. C. took the early train for Roscommon where they were entertained by Mrs. S. C. Briggs, being joined by ladies of that village in the afternoon. They made a day of it, returning on the merchandise train in the evening. A cyclone of fun and enjoyment.

The old adage "a friend in need, is a friend indeed" is exemplified this week in our office. Needing additional immediate help we phoned H. C. McKinley of Gaylord, to secure a lady type from there, but he found she had gone for her vacation and no one was at liberty. Realizing our position he put aside his rest for a few days and kindly came to the rescue and helped us out.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has again visited the family circle of our esteemed sister Margaret Burton and called to the home above, her beloved sister, therefore be it

Resolved, That we in behalf of the members of Marvin Relief Corps No. 162, extend to her our deepest love and sympathy, and be it further Resolved, That God may grant our sister the grace necessary to bear her cross with resignation to the Divine will, and may the Holy Spirit comfort her in the lonely hours of her affliction, and may she bow in humble submission and say "not our will but Thine be done," and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our sister and also to the local paper for publication.

Rebecca Wright,  
Alice Hoyt,  
Marian Woodfield,  
Committee.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

At the regular meeting of Marvin Woman's Relief Corps, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who presented the following, which was adopted.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call from the family circle the beloved wife of Emil Krous, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Marvin Relief Corps No. 162, extend to our esteemed sister and mother, Mrs. Krous, our tenderest sympathy in this dark hour of her bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, We commend her who has been bereaved of her kind and loving daughter to the tender and gracious care of our Father, and may she have faith in His wisdom and He will lead her through the valley, and she will ever find Him a present help in time of need; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent our sister and also given to the local paper for publication.

Rebecca Wright,  
Alice Hoyt,  
Marian Woodfield,  
Committee.

### Announcement

#### Cemetery Association

##### Benefit

**Postponed!**  
TO  
**Friday Eve,**  
August 4th.

#### SURE THING THEN!

##### Full Program Next Week

##### See Posters!

The Cemetery Association Board regret to announce that it is necessary to postpone the date of their Benefit Entertainment for one week. All tickets sold are good for the new date, **Friday Eve, August 4th.**

#### The Grange.

The grange meeting of July 15 was rather slimly attended. Most of the members making hay.

The picnic grounds committee made a report, but it was decided not to take definite action on the report until after the experiment of holding a picnic at Portage Lake had been tried and the members could then tell better how they like it.

It was decided to hold the picnic on Thursday, Aug. 17, at Oak Park on Portage Lake—the grounds of Supervisor J. J. Collier having been donated for the use of the grange this year. Details of the arrangements will be discussed at the meeting of Saturday, Aug. 5. That there will be a good time goes without saying.

There was one initiation and one visitor, and the worthy lecturer managed as usual to make the lecture hour an interesting one.

Be on hand for the next meeting—August 5.

#### A Welcome Visitor.

The first big show of the season will visit Grayling Wednesday, August 2nd. Surely this item will please the young folks, the children and the old ones also. Sun Bros.' World's Progressive Railroad Show is one that has a standing record for presenting a good performance in one big ring, in the good old style. Sun Brothers run their show strictly on business and moral principals. Nothing is permitted to appear that will mar the pleasure of the skeptically inclined. Neither are the usual army of fakirs often seen following in the wake of shows allowed to follow this organization. The long standing reputation of the Sun Brothers throughout America and the Dominion of Canada shall not be jeopardized by allowing any catch-penny affair to be connected with their show. Fifty celebrated artists will appear at every performance. Full two hours and a half of enjoyment is afforded. Let all attend. Afternoons at 2 o'clock. Evenings at 8 o'clock.

#### Tax Notice.

The Village Tax Roll is in the hands of the Treasurer, and taxes must be paid by Aug. 1st.

M. HANSON, Treas.

#### Take Notice.

I am plating my farm and have for sale there fine building lots, in the most desirable location in the village. Come and see me! A. E. NEWMAN.

#### For Sale.

Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for timberland, 40 acres of fine cleared hardwood land, within sight of court house of Grayling, on railroad and wagon road. Situate in NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, Tp. 26, N. R. 3, W. Adrees E. E. Whiteaker, New Carlisle, Indiana.

#### Climatic Cures.

The influence of climatic conditions in the cure of consumption is very much overdrawn. The poor patient and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectation in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, so is a good night's rest and the absence of that weakening cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing, the greatest danger and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you be able to go to a warm climate, you will find that of the thousands of consumptives there the few that are benefited and regain strength are those who use German Syrup. Trial bottles 25c, regular size 75c. Fournier's Drug Store.

#### \$33 To Pacific Coast.

Tickets will be on sale from Chicago via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line, during the autumn months at this low rate. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Daily and personal conducted excursion Pullman Tourist sleeping cars, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, only \$7.00 for double berth. Full particulars on application to W. B. Kniskern P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

## GROCERIES!

We have a complete stock of all kinds, and at all prices.

We especially recommend our

**Butter in three and five pound packages.**

The best in town.

Flour, such as

**Gold Medal and Duluth Imperial,**

Speaks for itself.

**Dutch Java Coffee is a winner.**

Our line in every department is complete and ask you kindly to give us a call and be convinced.

Respectfully Yours

**H. PETERSEN,**

The New Store.

## Did you go camping last Summer?

If you did and went without one of our Spring Folding Cots, you did not get the full enjoyment of your vacation. When feeling tired after a long day's fishing or hunting, there is nothing more restful than one of these cots.

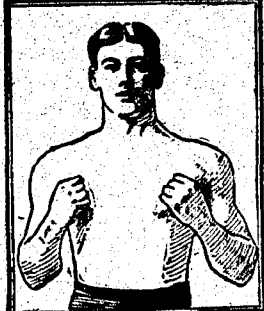
Size 2-6 \$1.50. Size 2-0 \$1.75.

## Sorenson's Furniture Store.

Grayling,

Michigan.

## RESTORED TO MANHOOD



**DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN,**

148 Shelby Street,  
Detroit, Mich.

The New Method Treatment of Drs. K. & K. has restored thousands of weak, diseased men to robust manhood. No matter how many doctors have failed to cure you, give our treatment a fair trial and you will never regret it. We guarantee all cases we accept for treatment. Not a dollar need be paid unless cured for you can pay after you are cured. Drs. K. & K. established 25 years.

We treat Varicose, Nervous Debility, Stenosis, Blood Diseases, Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. If unable to call, write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. Consultation Free.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED.

## Mid-Summer

## CLEARING SALE!

## At The Big Store!

FOR THIS WEEK we are going to make a Special Reduction in our Summer Dress Goods, all Wash Gingham and Summer Novelties. Come and see our grand display.

In our Clothing Department we are offering some Special Bargains, as we are making room for New Fall Goods, that will be here next month.

It will pay you to look over our immense stock.

Yours for Bargains

## A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

Call at the store of

**CONNINE & CO.**

For

Palatine Oil,  
Royal Tiger Extracts,  
Coffee and Canned Goods,  
Sleepy Eye Flour,  
Kruce's D Crackers,  
Feed and Hay,  
Salt and Smoked Meats,  
Tobacco and Cigars,  
Butter, Eggs, Lard.  
Vegetable, Fruit in season  
Good goods and right prices.

Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

## New Music.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

**Central Drug Store.**

**McMILLAN'S Restaurant**

And Ice Cream Parlor.

(Next door to Jorgenson's store.)

Meals at all hours. Short order work a specialty. Fresh Bread, Cake, Pies.

JULY

## CLEARING SALE!

This great price yearly bargain event enjoys the steadily increasing appreciation of our buying public. Every line of spring and summer goods in the store marked down to sell quickly. The following price list is literally correct. We guarantee that in every case the reductions noted are bona-fide.

This you can prove to your Satisfaction by personal investigation.

#### Shirt Waists.

50 cents value, at 38 cents.

\$1.00 value, at 75 cents.

\$1.50 value, at 1.19.

\$2.00 value at 1.69.

\$2.50 Brilliantine Waists, at 1.98.

\$3.00 Brilliantine Waists, at 2.48.

#### Dress and Walking Skirts.

We are selling every Skirt in the store at one quarter off. This includes all the new styles in Panama and Brilliantine.

#### Children's Wash Dresses.

50 cents Wash Percale Dresses at 38 cents.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Dresses, at 89 cents.

\$2.00 Dresses, at 1.50.

#### Oxfords.

\$1.50 Black and Tan Oxfords, at \$1.19.

\$2.00 Black and Tan Oxfords, at 1.50.

\$2.50 Tan Oxfords, at 1.95.

\$3.00 Tan Oxfords, at 2.48.

Men's and Children's Oxfords at equally reduced prices.

Prices on all foot wear reduced, except W. D. Douglas.

All Summer Underwear sold at Cost.

#### Straw Hats.

50 cent Straw Hats, at 35 cents.

75 cents Straw Hats, at 48 cents.

\$1.50 Straw Hats, at \$1.00.

\$2.00 Straw Hats, at \$1.50.

Remember, we will give one Standard Talking Machine free to every customer, whose Cash Purchases amounts to \$20.00 or more.

## Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

## THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

## Hot Weather—Lots of Dirt

But no trouble at all to keep clean.

If you furnish the water, Let us furnish... **The Soap,**

And you can do the rest. Use the VESTAL BRAND, the best soap for toilet purposes. Three Cakes for 25c.

Bring us your Family Receipts.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

**J. A. MORRISON, Manager.**

Candy.

Cigars.

## Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

## 'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

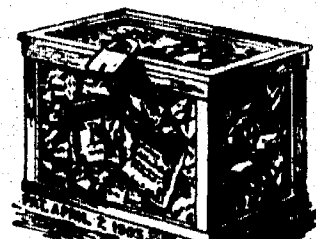
Goupil Building,

Opposite McKay's Hotel

## Only a few Keys Left!

Only One Key Will Fit It!

How much is in it?



This box of money will be GIVEN AWAY FREE to one of our customers. One key given with every \$1.00 cash purchase, or paid on account.

## Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.



# THE P

## WOMAN AND HER PLACE.

By Juliet V. Strauss.

I cannot for the life of me see why women should desire to be independent, or should wish to be man's equal. Life is robbed of half its charms when men recognize a woman on terms of equality.

There is a fine excitement when one first takes a hand at man's work. A thrill of comradeship—a sense of strength and purpose in life—but it fades dreadfully when the time comes for a woman to feel the old womanhood.

Juliet V. Strauss sense of weakness—the desire for protection and gallantry, and finds that the men have taken her at her word and grown to regard her as self-sufficient.

The truth is, life has no new things to offer us, though we prize of women's emancipation. No matter what foolish women, intoxicated with a breath of false freedom, may tell you, woman is essentially wife, homemaker, mother. Do not for a moment believe that as such she advances weakness in character.

One of the weakest female characters I have ever known was a woman's right's woman. She addressed audiences with perfect ease and had a way of meeting men upon their own ground that infuriated the men and made all the women feel themselves suddenly disgracefully feminine.

Our husbands, in the palmy days of this lady (that is, in the days when she was palming herself off as a superior person while the rest of us were quietly attending to our own business), used to read the law to us and tell us what they would do if we dared to go about specifying and leaving our families to starve.

We tried to hold up for her, but we finally gave it up, for we all really liked to keep house and take care of our children, and besides, somebody has got to stay at home and keep things going, and we decided that if any member of the family was to fool with politics and split the air with eloquence, rant around about reforms and otherwise distinguish himself, it had best be our husband.

I have a horror of women in public life. It is a great mistake to suppose that going about making speeches, organizing societies, circulating petitions and identifying oneself with "movements" indicates strength of character.

The strong woman is the woman who loves some reasonably good man with all her heart and asks no better fate than to rear his children and keep his house. Life means more to her than to any other living creature. If she is awake and aware of the divine privileges of mere living.

## INCREASING CHANCES FOR SUCCESS.

By George F. Tyrone.

Losing one's job is often a blessing in disguise. My advice to the young man who loses his job is to stay out of a job permanently. If your employer discharges you—don't try to hire yourself to anybody else, unless it is to a rich trust or great company of one of another kind. Get into the service of a big company, or go into business for yourself—even though it is selling buttons or shoe strings. I knew a young man in Chicago whose employer "fired" him for sheer incompetency. The poor fellow tried to get work and failed utterly. Then he got an option on a corner lot, sold the option at a profit of \$20,000, and is now a leading real estate man. Another real estate man, who is worth \$200,000, was launched on the road to success by being practically kicked out of the office of another real estate man. He starved for two years, but finally things began to clear up. To-day he could buy out his old employer four times over. The same thing is true of several of the most successful insurance agents in this old town. If you are not an expert in some line, get back to the soil and begin selling peanuts or working on commission. On the contrary, if you can secure a position with

some really big concern, take it, tend to your business, be generous with your time, do overwork, never kick, act as if the business were your own, plug steadily and silently, and you'll win. Big companies want that kind of a man, even if he isn't brilliant, and it is only a question of time when your reward will come in a position of responsibility and trust, with correspondingly good salary.

Everybody cannot be a millionaire; everybody cannot be a high salaried employee; everybody cannot be a successful retailer. It is a sad fact that somebody must do the work of the laborer. The majority of the people must work hard for small pay. But in the present system of industry the grade method is the rule. Some men go to the top and get rich; some stay at the bottom and remain comparatively poor. But in the bottom ranks there are a few who want to climb, and it is to that kind of young men that this philosophy is addressed.

## THE UNITED STATES' FIAT IS LAW.



ELIHU ROOT.

By Elihu Root, Secretary of State. The questions which are liable to arise under the assertion of the Monroe doctrine will not come by a frontal attack, by any broad and unqualified denial of our right to maintain that doctrine as a rule of national safety. In the long process of years I think we can safely say that there has been gradually accumulated such a weight of assent upon the part of foreign nations to our right to assert and maintain this doctrine that it is no longer open to question.

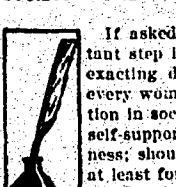
But the way in which cause of war may arise will be, if at all, by the conflict of rights—the existence of rights on the part of foreign powers against American republics and the result of the enforcement of those rights in conflict with this doctrine which we assert for our own safety and preservation.

All sovereignty in this world is held upon the condition of performing the duties of sovereignty; that the citizens of other powers are protected within the territory; that the rules of international law are observed; that national obligations are faithfully kept. And while we assert that we are entitled to say that no foreign power shall undertake to control an American republic, that no foreign power shall take possession, with or without the will of an American people, of their territory, that assertion is justified only upon the same conditions.

We don't undertake to say that the republics of Central and South America are to be relieved from their international obligations. We don't undertake to say that the powers of Europe shall not enforce their rights against these members of the sisterhood of nations.

It is only when the enforcement of these rights comes to the point of taking possession of the territory of any American people that we say that it is inconsistent with the peace and safety of the United States. And we cannot say it with justice unless we also say that the American republics are themselves to be just. The United States is sovereign to-day on this continent, and its fiat is law.

## SOCIETY WOMEN "GREATEST MODERN PEST."



DR. RIGHT REV. M. J. O'CONNOR.

If asked to give advice to the most important step in your preparation for the arduous and exacting duties of life, I would say, first, that every woman, no matter what her wealth or position in society, should at least for a time become self-supporting in some field of modern usefulness; should make her own living independently, at least for a time.

Above all things, I would warn you against becoming that greatest of modern pests, the idle society woman, who devotes her time to the performance of what she calls social duties or following after social pleasures.



The rounin gear was yaller, but the waggin it was red. An' feather plumes, red, white and blue, adorned each horse's head. An' with them six horses prancin' with all their might and main, Nigh an' huppin' spectacle I'll never see again.

They subscribed six hundred dollars for to fix up that old band. But the bullfin' didn't cost much, for the bull town took a hand. An' the Squire an' the Mayor, come in whenever work was slack. An' the minister 'ud often doff his coat an' take a whack.

We played our first engagement in the year of fifty-nine. Down to Mason on July the Fourth, the weather it was fine. An' as we started playin', with the drum a goin' thrup-p! That 'ere part of Warren county was a credit to the map.

One't a week we gave a concert so the Mainville folks could hear. An' we made a heap o' money at engagements for an' er's. But at night when home returnin' we'd wake our kith an' kin. An' rouse the sleepin' echoes with the strains of "Home Again."

Well, the band got so famous they was wanted everywhere. To play at celebrations, sir, an' at the County Fair. An' at Lebanon an' Wilmington, an' as far as Morrowtown. In fact from several counties did glowin' praise resound.

But now the organization that was once the city's pride is busted up, an' all the boys are scattered fur an' wide. One's in the Legislature, and one's an actor great. An' one in Congress represents this district of the State.

An' now the old band waggin, with all its glory shed. Like a faded specter of the past it stands in Stephen's shed. An' sometimes when children play in it, it heaves a creaky sigh. As if lovin' for its cronies, and the days that have gone by.

But, like the old band waggin', I am shak' now and old. An' I enliven soon to take a trip where all the streets are gold. But I feel sure that some old comrade will sweep up by the hand. An' say, "Member how we used to play in that Old Mainville Band?" —St. Louis Chronicle.



## Science AND Invention

One thousand five hundred and fifty-six tons of meat were destroyed in London last year as unfit for food, according to the report of the health officers. This, however, was only a small part of the meat consumed, which reached 410,500 tons. The tables show that 23 per cent of the total was "country killed," 3.6 per cent town killed and 73.4 per cent either American or colonial meat, frozen.

A quite extraordinary combination of merits is claimed in France for a new explosive, which consists of a mixture of powdered aluminum and nitrate of ammonium. It is not liable to spontaneous decomposition, cannot be prematurely exploded by shock or friction, burns only with difficulty, is not affected by frost or dampness, and the gases from its explosion are harmless. It can be exploded readily by an ordinary detonator.

Twenty years ago the average field of wheat for California and the San Joaquin valley was forty bushels to the acre. Now a field of twenty bushels is considered an exceptionally good crop. The millers of the State complain of a marked deterioration in the quality of the wheat now grown. The gluten content is becoming more starchy. The land used for the production of wheat has been used for the same crop since Americans have been in California.

English miners are interested in a new compressed-air coal cutter recently introduced by a Sheffield firm. The machine weighs only 150 pounds, and it is said that it can be used in seams so steep that the miner cannot stand upright, and so thin that he has to crawl on hands and knees. A piston carrying a pick, and governed by a valve movement, flashes to and fro with great speed, the point of the pick being gradually moved across the coal by means of a lever so that a continuous cut is made.

Dr. A. Charrin, a French savant, fed two groups of guinea pigs on carrots. One group took the vegetable after it had been sterilized by boiling and all germs thus destroyed; the other after it had been sprinkled over with dust or with the soil in which the carrots had been grown. Of seven subjects in the first group twelve died before those in the second, and the investigation showed that the total absence of germs in the sterilized food impaired the digestion and lowered the assimilative power of the animals. Only five altogether were lost.

From the Courtroom. Judge—Raise your hand to take the oath. (The witness puts up the left one.) Judge—Not that one. Witness—Which one?—Lustige Blatter.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.



The size of any success in this world is just the size of a man—some man. There is not a single development in business or politics that does not illustrate this fact. There is not a failure that is not the result of the lack of a man.

Fashionable ladies in New York City are now affecting a cunning little lip. Well, that's more innocent than a good many things they have affected during the past few seasons, avers the Chicago Record-Herald.

After saving a man from bleeding to death by tying one of her skirts around his arm a Jersey City girl fainted. She evidently had read in the books just what heroines should do remarks the Chicago News.

A heavy plank thrown from a bridge by two mischievous boys derailed an express train while it was running out of Philadelphia at a 50-miles-an-hour rate. Some day a careless person will drop a match in front of one of these 80-miles-an-hour flyers and then—we'll feel more like returning to the simple life in railroad journeying.

The lady managers of the St. Louis Fair have turned back \$26,000 of the \$100,000 allowed them out of the Government appropriation. This not only shows that currency has been given to somewhat mistaken ideas about American women, comments the Boston Transcript, but proves the utter lack of understanding on their part of the political system that makes our appropriations.

The wearing of sandals has become a distinct fad in footwear. Lynn, Mass., is manufacturing a million pairs a year. Not only are they on the feet of children, but simple lives everywhere are affecting them. It must be confessed that in promoting this fashion the manufacturers run a distinct risk to themselves. Suppose that society's next step is to go barefoot, suggests the Boston Transcript.

The San Francisco Call says: "Insurance companies are places of deposit for such surplus wealth of the country as is devoted to that form of protection of property or use of savings against the accidents and misfortunes of life. They are all banks and trust companies. The public has the same interest in their right administration and honesty of management."

All the records of history and all the facts of common experience support the statement that men do not die of hard work; but that hard-working men who shun dissipation and avoid all waste of vitality live the longest, states the Boston Globe. It was said of William Pitt that he died of old age in his forty-seventh year, worn out, not by hard work, though he worked hard, but by inattention to his health and by unphilosophic worry and chagrin. President Roosevelt today in his forty-seventh year displays the exuberant energy of youth, not because he leads a easy life, but because, while working harder probably than any other officer of the government, he pays, as he has always paid, close attention to his health, and avoids the means of weakness and debility.

The question has always been mooted among railway experts whether increase of speed increased the accident risk. To the lay mind, whether scientific or unscientific, there will probably be little question that beyond a certain limit the risk is increased in a constantly accelerating ratio. Until some catastrophe occurs, however, it is not probable that the public will be alarmed, and it is a matter of record that accident to the flyers is rare, possibly because of the greater caution which attends to the running, concludes the Baltimore American.

An unbroken civil existence for twelve centuries is almost incomprehensible to us, conceived as for our times. Can we imagine the celebration in the year 2514 of the twelve hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of the Dutch on this island as the New York Mail. Can we suppose that in that distant year there will be even as much remembrance between the life that will be found here, and between the form of government now existing, as there is between the life and institutions of the existing English town of Sherbourne and those amid which St. Aldhelm moved when he disturbed the solemn Druids who long since, in that year 2514, will the skyscraper have been taken down, and the last subway openings have been closed up forever and overgrown with trees?

Menelik's Prize Town. Prof. Rosen, a member of the German mission to Abyssinia, writes: "The population of Adia-Ababa, which the Emperor Menelik has established on four narrow hills, is estimated at 80,000, but is probably much higher. Not more than about a thousand of the inhabitants live in houses; all the rest use tents or huts which are quickly and easily erected at any point that may be chosen. As the groups of tents are generally surrounded by open grass land, and three deep, rocky gorges intersect the town, the whole has more the appearance of an improvised camp. Indeed, men, sit by thousands in front of their dirty huts and lazily watch the grazing mules; women, in dirty, flowing garments, wearily carry water from the muddy brook in heavy jars up the steep path leading from the bottom of the ravine. There are hardly a dozen shops; there is only one small inn. What strikes us as wonderful and most inconvenient is the lack of any system of coinage; small amounts are paid with cartons of sticks of rock salt."—New York World.

Klicker—Why do you call your auto "Taxes"? Bocker—Because folks dodge it so.—New York Sun.

Business—"How much have you got, Billy?" "Fourpence." "I've got twopenny. Let's pat it together and go halves."—Punch.

"They say there's no chance for the rich in the next world." "That's probably the reason they're getting most everything here!"—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Goodley—Her age really surprised me. She doesn't look 23, does she? Mrs. Shuppe—Not now; but I suppose she did at one time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nell—Somebody told me to-day that I was handsome. Bell—When was that? Nell—To-day. Belle—No; I mean when were you handsome.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An unknown commodity: Rachel—Vader! Cohen—Yah. Rachel—I want some spending money. Cohen—Spending money? Vnt kind of money is dot?—Town Topics.

Teacher—What great difficulty was Demosthenes compelled to surmount before he became an orator? Sofmore—He had to learn how to talk Greek.—Philadelphia Press.

She—When should a young widow discard her weeds? He—Oh, I don't know, but I suppose she should cut 'em just as soon as she wants to take a second crop of orange blossoms.—Baltimore Herald.

Mother—Oh, you had boy! Dirty hands again! I'm afraid you're a hopeless case. Tommy (sighing)—Oh, ma! does "hopeless" mean you're going to give up talkin' about it?—Philadelphia Press.

An absent-minded butcher was asked by a young mother to weigh her baby. He put the little one on the scales, and, glancing at the dial, remarked: "Just nine pounds, bones and all. Shall I remove the bones?"—Ex.

An Oklahoma man has discovered that there were department stores in ancient Hebrew days. He quotes the fourteenth verse in the fourteenth chapter of Job: "All my appointed time will I wait, till my change come."—Ex.

"Oh, doctor," exclaimed a rheumatic patient, "I suffer dreadfully with my hands and feet." "But, my dear sir," rejoined the physician, "just try to think how much inconvenience you would suffer without them."—London Tit-Bits.

"I understand," began the large, scrappy-looking ward politician, "dat youse had a piece in your paper callin' me a thief." "You have been misinformed, sir," said the editor, calmly; "this paper publishes only news."—Cleveland Leader.

"What's the matter?" asked the optimist; "I thought your ankle had let you go \$100,000." "He did," replied the pessimist, "but confound it, he provides in his will that I've got to use \$150 of it to buy him a tombstone."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Why do so many actors insist on playing Shakespeare?" "I suspect," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "that it's because they can take all the credit if they succeed, and blame the public's lack of literary taste if they fail."—Washington Star.

She—I'm glad we went. It was an excellent performance—and for such a charitable purpose. Her Husband—Yes, indeed! We all feel a thrill of satisfaction when we do something for charity and get the worth of our money at the same time.—London Tit-Bits.

Patient—(Great Scott! Doctor, that's an awful bill for one week's treatment! Physician—My dear fellow, if you knew what an interesting case yours was, and how strongly I was tempted to let it go to a post-mortem, you wouldn't grumble at a bill three times as big as this.—Chicago Tribune.

"If job huban beats you, mebbe you kin hab him sent to de whippin' post," said Mrs. Potomac Jackson. "If my huban ever beats me," said Mrs. Tolliver Grapevine, "dey kin send him to de whippin' post" if dey wants to. But dey'll have to wait till he gets out'n de hospital."—Washington Star.

A Southern planter was asking one of his colored servants about his wedding. "Yes, sah," he said, "it was jes' the finest weddin' I ever see—six bridesmaids, dozens everywhere, hundreds of guests, music, an' er heap er prayin'." "Indeed," commented the master. "And I suppose Sambo looked as handsome as any of them." An embarrassed pause. "Well, no—not 'xactly, sah. Would yer believe it, dat fool nigger neber shower up!"

A farm laborer was working in a field by the roadside one cold day, when a clergyman came along the road and stopped to speak to him. "Plenty of work for you this weather, John?" he called out. "Ah!" said John, "I don't know when I don't have work, no matter what weather comes." "That's hard, John," said the clergyman; "but wait till you get to the place of rest, then you will have no work to do." "Humph!" grumbled John, "you needn't tell me! They'll find a job for John, never fear! It will be: 'Now, John, polish up the sun!' John, you might hang out the stars! John, be quick, now and light up the moon! No, no, no, there ain't no place of rest for John!"

The Engagement Broken Off. A young lady not far away from this town recently had a quarrel with her beau and returned to him all the letters and little gifts she had received from him during their courtship. He, not to be outdone, sent her a half dozen boxes of face powder, and with them a note explaining that he had probably carried that much away on his coat collar.—Princeton (Mo.) Post.

Home for the Unemployed. Berlin has erected a huge building resembling a factory, where the unemployed—whole families—are received and provided for. But so one must take advantage of this hospitality more than five times in three months.

## HUBBY--A HELPLESS BABY.



A helpless baby! That is what a wife who loves her husband usually succeeds in making of him—a great big, overgrown, braving baby, writes Virginia Lee.

While she doesn't actually trot him on her knee she trots her knees after him from the moment he enters the house until the moment he leaves.

She trots his collar out for him. All boss. If she keeps it where it belongs and teaches him where it is kept, she is doing him a greater kindness than by searching for it and laying it in his hands. Then, too, she delights in laying out his clean shirt. Boss again. He did those things for himself before he was married. It is as easy to hang up a towel after using it as it is to throw it over the foot of the bed or across a chairback. Yet loving wives fondly believe that it is their duty to chase after that towel and hang it up. They fold up newspapers for men who are perfectly able to fold their own.

Do you set away your husband's boots and shoes? Do you fold up his ties and lay them neatly in his bureau drawer? Do you trot, trot, trot after him? If he expresses a desire for anything, do you, wife that loves him, hop up and "run and fetch it"? Do you?

Then stop. It takes a man just about a week to form the habit of being "waited upon." It takes a wife a lifetime to break him of the habit.

It is an injustice to the man. If you are called away, how can that poor husband find his clothes? How could he keep the top of the dresser straight and tidy without you there to fold things up and lay them away? How could he, after three days alone, find his way among the old newspapers and boots and shoes that would litter the floor?

The woman that bobs about here and there and chases forever after her husband and her husband's belongings is making a helpless baby of him.

Of course she thinks he is the finest, most promising baby she has ever seen. But to others he is a little overgrown for long dresses. His feet are too big and his arms are too long. If he could see himself as others see him he wouldn't thank even the most devoted of wives for making a helpless idiot of him.

It is every man's blessed birthright to grow up. Oh, devoted, loving wife,

## HONOR ETHAN ALLEN.

Monument Erected to the Memory of the Hero of Ticonderoga. This year on the holiday known in Vermont as Bennington Battle Day, there was dedicated on the farm at one time owned by General Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, a tower in memory of the hero of Ticonderoga.

Ethan Allen, Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior and a direct descendant of Ethan Allen, was present as the official representative of President Roosevelt.

The farm, of 200 acres, is located within the limits of the city of Burlington, about three miles from the City Hall. Before the time of the Revolution it was owned by a staunch Tory, who on account of his disloyalty to the then embryonic State of Vermont was forced to leave the country. His estate was subsequently confiscated by the State of Vermont and the property turned over to the land commissioner of the State. By him it was sold to General Ethan Allen, and he was living upon it at the time of his death, in 1789.

In 1902 the farm was purchased by W. J. Van Patten, of Burlington, and he presented that part of the farm known as Indian Rock, a bluff, from



ETHAN ALLEN MEMORIAL TOWER.

the summit of which the Adirondacks and Green mountains are seen, to the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, on condition that they take steps without delay to erect on the rock a memorial tower to Vermont's great hero, General Ethan Allen. The project was pushed by the society with considerable enthusiasm and the necessary funds secured.

The tower is of a bold military order. The dimensions are 40 feet high,

24 feet square at the base and 20 feet at the narrow part, the battlements being wide enough so that the top corresponds in size with the base.

The name Indian Rock has been given to the spot by reason of the legend, which is said to be well established, that it was the point of outlook for the Indians for long ages before the white man came into this country. The rock has an elevation of nearly 200 feet and affords an extensive view in all directions.

## PLANTS BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

It has been known for some time that plant life is affected favorably by electric light, and now it appears that acetylene gas light acts in a similar manner. Some interesting experiments in this direction have recently been conducted by Mr. M. J. Jorns of Cornell Agricultural College, with striking results.

Plants exposed during the night to the illumination of acetylene gas grew to twice the size of those left to the nursing of the sun only, and vegetables attained dimensions double those which were unassisted in the matter of illumination. The accompanying illustration shows very clearly the difference in growth made by plants under the two different conditions. The plant in bloom was stimulated by acetylene gas at night, while the less matured one depended on sunlight only.

The experiments were carried on through three months in a greenhouse. This house was divided into two parts by a curtain. This curtain was hung in such a way that each half of the house received the same illumination from the sun. The beds on each side were exactly alike, not only in size, but in location and contents. If a lily was planted in a certain part of a bed on one side, another of the same species and age was set out in the same part of the corresponding bed on the other. An equipment consisting of twelve 35-candle power acetylene lamps was erected on one side of the curtain. Ordinary tin reflectors over each light threw their rays downward upon the soil. The lights were run whenever it was dark, the length of time ranging from nine to fourteen hours, according to the period of daylight.

The soil, temperature and amount of mixture were as nearly the same on each side of the curtain as it was possible to make them.

The plants on the acetylene side in many instances matured twice as fast as those on the other side of the partition.

Wit, when we amateurs engage in it, is sometimes pretty ghastly.



## Cure For The Blues

ONE MEDICINE THAT HAS NEVER FAILED

Health Fully Restored and the Joy of Life Regained

When cheerful, brave, light-hearted women are suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the BLUES, it is a sad picture. It is usually this way: She has been feeling "out of sorts"



for some time; head has ached and back also; has slept poorly, been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart-beats very fast; then that bearing-down feeling, and during her menstrual period she is exceedingly despondent. Nothing pleases her. Her doctor says: "Cheer up; you have dyspepsia; you will be all right soon."

But she doesn't get "all right" and her condition grows worse. The blues, morbid, melancholy, everlasting BLUES.

Don't wait until your sufferings have driven you to despair, with your nerves all shattered and your courage gone, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. See what it did for Mrs. Rosa Adams, of 810 12th Street, Louisville, Ky., niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C.S.A. She writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I cannot tell you with pen and ink what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered with female troubles, extreme nervousness, 'the blues,' nervousness and that all-gone feeling. I was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it not only cured my female derangement, but it has restored me to perfect health and strength. The buoyancy of my younger days has returned, and I do not suffer any longer with despondency, as I did before. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a boon to sick and suffering women."

If you have some derangement of the female organs, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

## Beautify Your Walls and Ceilings! Alabastine

A Rock Cement in white tint. Does not rub or scale. Destroys disease germs and vermin. No washing of walls after once applied. Any one can brush it on—mix with cold water. Other finishes, bearing fanciful names and mixed with either hot or cold water, do not have the cementing property of Alabastine. They are stuck on with glue, or other animal matter, which rots, feeding disease germs, rubbing, scaling and spalling walls, clothing, etc. Such finishes must be washed off every year—expensive, filthy work. Buy Alabastine only in five pound packages, properly labeled. Tint card, pretty wall and ceiling design, "Hints on Decorating" and our artists' services in making color plans, free.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 165 Water St., N. Y.

## PIMPLES BLACKHEADS



## Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

Cuticura Soap contains delicate medicinal and emollient ingredients, and is the only Skin Soap that cleanses the pores of the skin, and removes the cause of pimples, blackheads, and all skin troubles.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION 27 to 29 South Jefferson St., Chicago

Don't sit with your back to a slight draft; it may get too warm for you.

## AN OPPORTUNITY

For a Man with Ideas to Develop a New Southwestern Product.

The increase in the demand for building material to take the place of wood as fuel of many things. One is the exhaustion of the forests, and the consequent difficulty of procuring lumber at former prices; another is the extension of the fire limits in towns and cities, making a cheap and reliable fire proof building material a prime necessity. As a consequence the making of cement blocks has recently become a most important branch of business. The blocks are encroaching heavily in the field formerly occupied entirely by brick and the arguments advanced are too well-known to need recital here.

This calls attention to a mine of wealth which exists in Southwestern States along the line of the Rock Island railroad, waiting for the proper man with push to develop it. There are tracts of land there which have exhausted deposits of what is called "gyp." It is a white, chalky, soft rock, running down by exposure to the elements into a white dusty powder. It has not been much used for the arts or manufactures as yet, but is liable to soon become a great factor along these lines. Mixed with cold water it is absolutely worthless; but it has been found that if mixed with warm water it has a use. The gyp is placed in a kettle and heated. Water mixed with sand is heated to the same degree and poured in. The resultant mass hardens rapidly, a good deal like plaster of paris, and much resembles a coarse white porcelain. It has a fine polish, and is hard, durable and waterproof. It makes fine ceilings and side walls, and would make crockery. If experimented with. Being pure white it would also make elegant wall and pavement tiles. No more expensive than the cement walks now becoming so universal. Then, too, it can be made into building blocks, and it moulded into shape a building composed of it would appear like one of marble. Fancy a house of marble, with walks and pavements of marble—and at the price of cement blocks!

One man near Menard, Kansas, has rounded his cabin with it, and has stood the test of the elements for over a year. The cabin attracts a good deal of attention, looking as if it were covered with a porcelain roof.

They Drop Out of Sight. More than 5,000 persons, annually disappear in the United States and are never heard from again. At first blush the assertion seems incredible, but police statistics furnish confirmation. The actual figures, based on a conservative calculation, are even more alarming than those given. In fact, the reports of the police departments of the larger cities show that in the twelve months just passed 16,008 of the persons who disappeared during the year were never reported as found, but the shrewd police officers, accustomed to the eccentricities of human nature, are of the opinion that the return of many thousands of these persons, through shame or indifference, was never reported at police headquarters. But even after making allowance for this feature of the case, it is reasonable to believe that more than 5,000 persons were swallowed up in oblivion.

The tragedies of real life hidden within these peculiar cases, if they could but be brought to light, would rival many of the novels penned by the world's greatest writers. No subject that can be imagined has such weird fascination as that of the thousands and thousands who have gone down this grand canyon of oblivion. It would be possible to fill many pages with the absorbing stories of these curious cases, but nearly every reader of the newspapers, whether he live in village, town, or city, is probably acquainted with some instance of the kind concerning either friend or relative. Men and women who have lost all they treasured most in life in this manner go about vaguely, numbly, ever waiting for the return of the missing one—a dream that never comes true.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## NAMES BEST DOCTOR

MR. BAYSSON PUBLISHES RESULTS OF VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.

A Former Pronounced Dyspeptic He Now Rejoices in Perfect Freedom from Migrations of Indigestion.

Thousands of sufferers know that the reason why they are irritable and depressed and nervous and sleepless is because their food does not digest, but how to get rid of the difficulty is the puzzling question.

Good digestion calls for strong digestive organs, and strength comes from a supply of good rich blood. For this reason Mr. Baysson took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the cure of indigestion.

"I have been my best doctor," he says. "I was suffering from dyspepsia. The pains in my stomach after meals were almost unbearable. My sleep was very irregular and my complexion was sallow. As the result of using eight boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, about the merits of which I learned from friends in France, I have escaped all these troubles, and am able again to take pleasure in eating my food. A very simple story, but it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills it might have been a tragedy one. When discomfort begins with eating, fills up the intervals between meals with pain, and prevents sleep at night, there certainly cannot be much pleasure in living. A final general breaking down must be merely a question of time.

Mr. Joseph Baysson is a native of Aix-les-Bains, France, but now resides at No. 2438 Larkin street, San Francisco, Cal. He is one of a great number who can testify to the remarkable efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the treatment of obstinate disorders of the stomach.

If you would get rid of nausea, pain or burning in the stomach, vertigo, nervousness, insomnia, or any of the other miseries of a dyspeptic, get rid of the weakness of the digestive organs by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are sold by druggists everywhere.

Proper diet is, of course, a great aid in forwarding recovery once begun, and a little book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," may be obtained by any one who makes a request for it by writing to the Dr. Williams Medical Co., Schenectady, N.Y. This valuable diet book contains an important chapter on the simplest means for the cure of constipation.

Don't sit with your back to a slight draft; it may get too warm for you.

## BIGGEST WINDMILL OF ALL.

Pumps Water Into Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.

The largest windmill in the United States, if, indeed, not the largest in the whole world, has recently been constructed near San Francisco. This gigantic mill is located directly on the ocean beach, near the famous seal rocks. It is used for pumping water up into Golden Gate Park.

The huge, strong wooden tower supporting the wind arms rises 130 feet. It is 40 feet square at the base, securely anchored and gradually tapers upward, assuming a round shape.

There are four immense wooden arms, or vanes. Each arm measures 80 feet from the center or hub—thus making a diameter of 320 feet in describing the circle. The wind vanes are 6 feet wide and extend nearly the entire length of the huge arms.

This windmill is located upon a prominent elevation, so that it may catch every available wind arising in that section.

This colossal windmill is capable of developing 60-horse power. Its pumping capacity is 500,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

The water is taken from the wells and forced through a large iron main sixteen inches in diameter, for nearly four miles up an immense reservoir several hundred feet higher than the ocean beach. From this reservoir the water is distributed in all directions through the park.

## AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Old Fruit Dealer, 75 Years Old. Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer of Menard, Mo., writes: "I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered from the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the day time, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

## China's First Patent.

China has just granted its first patent. It is for an electric lamp, the inventor of which is an inhabitant of Nankin, the old capital of the Chinese empire, who calls his lamp the "bright moonlight," and asserts that it is far superior to foreign glow lights that hitherto have been sold at Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

## Hints to Houseworkers.

Nothing is more important to the housewife than to keep her liver properly working; otherwise, that pale, sallow look, and tired feeling, will make her look and feel as sick as a dog. Nothing will keep you up to the mark, without injurious stimulation, so well as Dr. Caldwell's Dative Syrup Pepsin. It is a pure liver tonic—a cure for Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

## Good-Morning and Good-By.

Sweet, familiar words, beneath a tranquil sky, There's a whisper in your shadow, Of "good-morning" and "good-by."

Bright stream, seaward flowing, With sweetest sound and sigh, You murmur still to vale and hill: "Good-morning and good-by!"

There's a dream of hearts that sever— A thought of dreams that die; Forever and forever, "Good-morning and good-by!"—Atlanta Constitution.

## Reversing Things.

Tom—Fred, tell me he is going to marry that rich young widow next week. Jack—He isn't going to wait 50 years, eh? Tom—Wait 50 years for what? Jack—His golden wedding.

## You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Elroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures tired, aching, hot, swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c.

## Logic Is It All.

"Say, pa," queried little Johnny Bun penitence, "when a man fails in business what is meant by his liabilities?" "Liabilities, my son, represent the sum for which his creditors get left," answered the old man.

Lewis' "Single Binder" arraigned clear. No other brand of cigars is so popular with the smoker. He has learned to rely upon its uniform high quality. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

In China spurious coin may be lawful in manufacture when it is intended to be placed in the coffins of the dead. The Chinese believe that those bad coin make the dead just as happy as good coins would.

Pink's Cure for Consumption is the best medicine I have ever found for coughs and colds.—Mrs. Oscar Tripp, Big Rock Ill., March 20, 1901.

## Knowledge and Thunder shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned.—O. W. Holmes.

Editors of the Reader and Keweenaw Trouble also Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for World's Sufferers for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

There is great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability.—Knockout!

Mrs. Winslow's Soreness Remedy for Chalked Feet, Corns, Bunions, etc. It is a home remedy.



## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Accident bulletin No. 15, issued by the Interstate commerce commission, giving an account of railroad accidents in the United States during the months of January, February and March, 1905, shows that during that quarter there were twenty-eight passengers and 204 employees killed and 1,631 passengers and 2,062 employees injured in train accidents, making in all 232 persons killed and 3,713 injured in train accidents.

Other accidents to passengers and employees, not the result of collisions or derailments, bring the total number of casualties up to 15,306 (900 killed and 14,397 injured). There was a decrease of forty-two in the total number of persons killed, as compared with the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1904. The total collisions and derailments was 3,108 (1,787 collisions and 1,321 derailments), of which 284 collisions and 177 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$2,440,248. There was an increase of twenty-seven in the number of collisions and of 131 in the number of derailments, as compared with the last preceding quarter. The total number of employees reported killed in coupling and uncoupling cars during this quarter was 62.

The department of agriculture has prepared papers in 1,200 suits to be brought against the railroads of the country, asking that in each case a fine of \$500 be assessed for a violation of the so-called 28-hour law, providing for the humane shipment of cattle. Nearly every railroad from Maine to California is involved. The suits will be filed in the circuits courts of the United States and judgments will be asked for the benefit of the federal treasury. The evidence against the railroads is so clear that the attorneys for many of the big companies have already begun negotiating with Secretary Wilson with a view to having him agree to a compromise. The law under which this wholesale suing is to be done has been on the books since 1873, but the railroads have never given it much thought and still less observance. It requires railroad companies transporting cattle from one state to another to unload the animals after they have been in the cars for twenty-eight hours, feed and water them and give them a rest for at least five hours. Failure to do so is punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500.

A contribution the other day brought the total of conscience money received by the government above \$400,000. In 1811 an account was opened by the register of the treasury to show from time to time the receipts of money by the government from unknown persons. This account is popularly called the "conscience fund," but it is not so styled on the books of the Treasury Department. In fact, there is no "conscience fund." The money so received are covered into the general treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and may be used, like other assets of the treasury, for any purpose that Congress may deem proper. Remittances are received almost weekly—occasionally there are two or three contributions a week—and, as a rule, the letters are not signed. Frequently they are forwarded by clerks in the request of penitents. As nearly all the communications are anonymous acknowledgments are made through the press.

It has lately come out that President Roosevelt quit, a good while ago, giving autograph photographs of himself to the fathers of large families. A husky Pittsburgh man wrote to him some time ago, announcing the arrival of his 17th child, though he had been married only 20 years. There is no record or any mention of the good time his wife had taken care of so many children. There was no mention as to whether the progeny had been well raised or merely allowed to roll on the ground with the farm animals. Not promptly receiving an answer, the proud father wrote again, and then learned that the President pays no attention to such letters.

## CHANGED HUSBAND.

Life Made Wise Change in Food. Change of diet is the only way to really cure stomach and bowel trouble.

A woman says: "My husband had dyspepsia when we were married and had suffered from it for several years. It was almost impossible to find anything he could eat without bad results. I thought this was largely due to the use of coffee and persuaded him to discontinue it. He did so, and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. The change did him good from the beginning, his digestion improved; he suffered much less from his nervousness, and when he added Grape-Nuts food to his diet he was soon entirely cured."

"My friend, Mrs. ———, of Vicksburg (my former home) had become a nervous wreck also from dyspepsia. Medicines had no effect, neither did travel help her. On my last visit home, some months ago, I persuaded her to use Grape-Nuts food. She was in despair, and consented. She stuck to it until it restored her health so completely that she is now the most enthusiastic friend of Grape-Nuts that I ever knew. She eats it with cream or dry, just as it comes from the package—keeps it in her room and eats it whenever she feels like it."

"I began eating Grape-Nuts food myself, when my baby was 2 months old, and I don't know what I should have done without it. My appetite was gone, I was weak and nervous and afforded but very little nourishment for the child. The Grape-Nuts food, of which I soon grew very fond, speedily set all this right again, and the baby grew healthy, rosy and beautiful as a mother could wish. He is 2 years old now and eats Grape-Nuts food himself. I wish every tired young mother knew of the good that Grape-Nuts would do her."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Plans have been formulated by members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington to place at Arlington Cemetery the largest bell in the world, even larger than that at Moscow, which was never rung. The original suggestion came from a Confederate soldier, and if the plan is realized, the tolling of the bell will sound for miles north and south a note of peace and affection.

Step in the Right Direction. Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, has a young friend in Memphis who has embarked in the field of dispensing pills and potions. One day not long ago the Representative was in Memphis, and was called on by the young doctor.

"I suppose you know that I am actively engaged in my profession, Mr. Gaines?" said the young M. D.

"Oh, yes," was the answer. "I noticed it in the newspapers."

"Saw it in the papers?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"This morning."

"What did it say?"

"As well as I can remember, 'There were seventy internments last month over the month previous.'"

## Especially for Women.

Champion, Mich., July 24.—(Special.)—A case of especial interest to women is that of Mrs. A. Wellett, wife of a well-known photographer here. It is best given in her own words.

"I could not sleep, my feet were cold and my limbs cramped," Mrs. Wellett states. "I had an awful hard pain across my kidneys. I had to get up three or four times in the night. I was very nervous and fearfully despondent."

"I had been troubled in this way for five years when I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and what they caused to come from my kidneys will hardly stand description."

"By the time I had finished one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I was cured. Now I can sleep well, my limbs do not cramp, I do not get up in the night and I feel better than I have in years. I owe my health to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Women's ills are caused by diseased kidneys; that's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure them."

## Sympathetic.

Mrs. Brown—Have you heard from your son since he got that newspaper job in the city?

Mrs. Brown (proudly)—Yes, indeed; and he writes me that he is going to try his hand at poetry. Ah! who would have thought that I should ever be known as the mother of a poet!

Mrs. Brown—Oh, well, I wouldn't worry about it if I were you. Remember, he is young yet, and he'll probably have better sense when he's older.

## BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

Soft White Hands and Luxuriant Hair Produced by Cuticura Soap.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

## Almost Satisfied.

Congressman Broussard, of Louisiana, says that at New Iberia, his State, in the early '90s, when that district was visited by a severe flood, one of the expeditions for relief organized by the government one day encountered an old negro who, in a dilapidated dugout, was having considerable trouble in keeping afloat. The old fellow was busy paddling with one hand, while he bailed out his craft with the other.

At this juncture the relief boat came within hailing distance, and the captain called out:

"Hello, there, uncle! Anything you want?"

"Nothin' 'cept wings, boss," was the grim reply.

## Progress in Indian Territory.

Indian Territory is beginning to find herself. Her trade, which has always been large and profitable, has suddenly become a prize to be striven for. Homeseekers, not waiting for the government to act on Statehood or other permanent form of civil organization, are pouring into a land which seems to be especially favored in the gifts that make for successful agriculture. Already, even while the people are facing annoying restrictions and complicated problems of taxation, money is free, development is almost magic in its rapidity, and the future appears to be sure.—St. Louis Republic.

## Wife Made Wise Change in Food.

Change of diet is the only way to really cure stomach and bowel trouble.

A woman says: "My husband had dyspepsia when we were married and had suffered from it for several years. It was almost impossible to find anything he could eat without bad results. I thought this was largely due to the use of coffee and persuaded him to discontinue it. He did so, and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. The change did him good from the beginning, his digestion improved; he suffered much less from his nervousness, and when he added Grape-Nuts food to his diet he was soon entirely cured."

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## Mull's Grape Tonic

(FREE) FOR Hot Weather Dangers CONSTITUTION STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLE

Tonic is employed. As a Stomach Tonic it is unequalled.

SUFFERED ALL HIS LIFE.

The endorsement of E. B. McCurdy of Troy, Ohio, proves that the severest forms of Constipation are promptly cured by Mull's Grape Tonic—He says:

"I gave your Tonic a thorough trial. It is the only remedy that will cure constipation. I do not believe anyone suffered more therefrom than I, as I had been afflicted with it all my life. Two days my bowels would not act and then only by the use of strong cathartics that were fast ruining my health. My Stomach and Liver were deranged and I suffered with inward piles, the pains of which would at times raise me off my chair. I spent much money with various doctors and medicines to no avail. Soon after I started Mull's Grape Tonic my bowels began to move regularly—the pain left me and my general health built up rapidly."

I heartily recommend it as an absolute cure to which I am a living witness.

Until Mull's Grape Tonic was put on the American market there was no cure for Constipation. Let us send you a bottle free to-day to show you that it will do all we claim.

Good for All Children and Nursing Mothers.

FREE BOTTLE COUPON

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name, for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic. Send no money. Write to: MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 211 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. Give full address and write plainly. The 50c bottle contains nearly three times the 25c size. At drug stores. The genuine has a date and number stamped on the label—take no other from your druggist.

## Lewis and Clark Exposition

Now open for the summer.

Interesting because it demonstrates the progress made by that wonderful country—the Pacific Northwest. It is interesting, too, because it affords a chance to see, cheaply and satisfactorily, the many places of interest in our Western States.

Go via Rock Island System and stop off in Colorado—visit Salt Lake City—Yellowstone National Park—California—see the most for your money.

Excursion rates in effect until September 30. Full details on request.

Rock Island System

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager CHICAGO

## Let Common Sense Decide

Do you honestly believe, that coffee sold loose (in bulk), exposed to dust, germs and insects, passing through many hands (some of them not over-clean), "blended," is fit for your use? Of course you don't. But

## LION COFFEE

Is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

This has made LION COFFEE the LEADER of ALL PACKAGE COFFEES.

Millions of American Homes welcome LION COFFEE daily. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. "Quality survives all opposition."

(Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package.) (Save your Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

## Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE

# Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

25c. 50c.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

## SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Two-Hour Stomach. A perfect cure for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and all the troubles of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. They are sold everywhere. Price 25c. per box.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Refuse Substitutes.

## TOWN OR COUNTY Agent Wanted

Wanted a town or county agent for the sale of these Little Pills. The agent will receive a large commission. Write to the Carter Medicine Co., Little Rock, Ark., for full particulars.

## PAXTINE

TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Two-Hour Stomach. A perfect cure for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and all the troubles of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. They are sold everywhere. Price 25c. per box.

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## ADAPTATION.

By Arthur Ketchum.  
When all the steady stars are lit  
And the light sleeps, for weariness,  
Night stands with plying hands out-  
spread  
To give her pardon and to bless.  
Earth creeps so near to heaven then,  
That scarcely may one watching  
mark  
Where they are twain—so potent is  
The benediction of the dark!  
—Ainslee's Magazine.

## An Old Coat.

Stephen Birt and Mary, his wife,  
had fallen out not by any means for  
the first time. Both were young, hot  
tempered, high spirited and prone to  
jealousy.

Today matters had come to a climax. The two young people, white,  
angry, with blazing eyes, stood facing  
one another. It did not make matters  
any better that they spoke slowly and  
deliberately.

"I'm tired of these scenes," Mary  
said, "lick to death of them. I can't  
go out, I can't talk to an old friend,  
but what you accuse me of, I don't  
can't spend a day with a girl whom  
but what you say I neglect you. I  
can't—"

"You never spend a day with me;  
you haven't given me a whole day  
since we returned from our honeymoon.  
I might be the greatest  
stranger instead of your husband of  
six months for all the notice you take  
of me. You're cold as an icicle, and  
indifferent as—"

"You are! I shape my course  
entirely in accordance with yours. If  
we do go out together you are never  
by my side from the time we enter  
a house to the time we leave it. You  
own laugh and talk with other women;  
you never have a joke to tell me,  
or a smile for me. We never ought  
to have married; I'm sorry, heartily  
sorry, we ever did."

His hand, resting on the back of  
a chair, gripped it tightly.  
"You mean that?" he said, his tone  
changing, his expression hardening;  
"you really mean it?"

Her clasped hands gripped one another.  
"So much so that I mean to do what  
I can to rectify our mistake. We  
can't live in peace together. I have  
tried; I dare say—I do that much  
justice—you have tried; it seems im-  
possible. That being so—her voice  
was level, hard, though her heart was  
beating in loud thumps, "the best  
think we can do is to part. Fortu-  
nately I have my own income. I only  
have to leave this house and make a  
home for myself elsewhere."

Her words startled, staggered him.  
He made a step forward, caught her  
hands.

"You mean that?" he asked again.  
"You are serious?"

"I never was more serious in my  
life."

"You would leave me?"

"This is your house. Since it is  
best we should part, I must leave  
you."  
"Did you never love me?" She tried  
to draw her hands from his, but failed;  
he held them closely clasped,  
waiting for her answer.

Perhaps we were both too young to  
understand what love should be," she  
answered. "Perhaps we took mutual  
admiration for a deeper feeling. Any-  
way—she felt a fear tightening  
round her heart as she spoke—"it is  
quite clear the love has faded. Any-  
thing is better than being together,  
with constant scenes. It will be wiser  
to part."

He tried to draw her to him; she  
held away.

"I will not let you go!" he said  
"you are mine—my wife—I love you.  
If I have seemed indifferent, it—  
has been only this—a man expects  
his wife to know he loves her, not to  
need telling day after day; that is  
a lover's business. Mary, if we have  
made mistakes surely we can put  
them right; if we have disappointed  
one another—and you, I must confess,  
have disappointed me—can't we be-  
gin all over again, wipe out the last  
six months?"

Her face softened for a minute;  
now once more it hardened. So she  
had disappointed him—she who had  
done everything she could to make  
him happy—white he—

"I have no wish to begin again,"  
she answered. "We have tried to be  
happy, I suppose; we have been mis-  
erable. I, you say, have disappointed  
you; you have disappointed me. I  
would rather not talk any more. I  
will tell the servants I am going on  
a journey. I don't want to make  
things disagreeable for you. And I  
shall go today."

He dropped her hands; he looked  
at her for a moment—at her white,  
set face, her eyes that did not soften  
in the least as his glance met hers.  
Then a proud, boyish rage entered  
his heart. If she could go, if she  
could leave him, then, indeed, she  
did not, never had loved him.

"You will please yourself, of  
course," he answered, "but whether  
you remain with me or leave me you  
are still my wife—you are still bound  
to me; by good enough not to forget  
that."

He scarcely saw his way as he  
crossed the room and left her—left  
her with a great anger in his heart  
against her.

"She never loved me," he said to  
himself, "never, never; let her go!"  
He found his way to his study, sat  
down, staring blankly before him for  
a while, and scattering his papers  
haphazardly on the floor. Then his  
head dropped upon his hands, and his  
eyes were wet.

As the door closed after him Mary  
trembled. So he had accepted the  
situation! Then, indeed, he did not  
love her! She had expected plead-  
ing protestations—she had meant to  
forgive him, she had thought, indeed,  
they might begin again.

"He never loved me," she said to  
herself, "I did not mean to leave  
him. I shall go now; I owe it to  
my pride to go now."

She dragged her steps to her room;  
she must part her things together.  
When she should go she did not  
know—and did it matter? If she was  
not with him she did not care where  
she was. There were plenty of hotels,  
but how lonely she would be!

She opened her wardrobe and hung  
dress after dress upon the floor. She  
must take something with her; it  
didn't matter what. Wherever she  
was he would not be there to see her.

The light was growing gray out-  
side; the room seemed cold. She won-  
dered what he was doing. He had  
not gone from the house; he was  
waiting to see her off, perhaps—won-  
dering why she was so long. Could  
she have looked at him then she  
would have seen him sitting with a  
miniature in his hand, looking at the  
pretty face with tear-dimmed eyes—  
would have heard his words, "My little  
wife!"—seen him lift it to his lips.

She had taken out all the dresses  
now. There was still something at the  
back of the wardrobe—something  
soft. She took it down, drew it out,  
and a swift rush of color swept her  
face.

In her hands she held an old vel-  
vet smoking coat; but the sight of it  
brought back a flood of memories.  
She remembered so well he had  
stroled over to her father's house  
wearing it; he had found her in the  
conservatory, tending the plants, he  
had told her then that he loved her,  
had taken her for the first time in his  
arms, kissed her, gained her promise  
that she would be his wife.

As she stood with the coat in her  
hand she recalled she had been so  
happy; she could recall each word he  
had said, each kiss he had given; and  
his arms, his dear arms, how tender-  
ly, how closely, how fondly they had  
held her!

She sank into a chair, the coat now  
close against her breast. A little sob  
rose in her throat, tears came into  
her eyes. It was all over—all over!  
His arms would never hold her again,  
his lips would never kiss her more!  
Outside it grew darker still. She  
felt sad, lonely and she must go  
soon. She had cut the ground under  
her feet, burned her boats behind  
her; he would be wondering why she  
did not go.

If only he would come to her! After  
all he did love her; she knew that  
well. They had been foolish—proud.  
If only he would come.  
She lifted the coat. Then, while  
in the semi-darkness the color burned  
her face, she threw it around her—  
drew the arms right across her. A  
faint smell of smoke clung to it yet.  
She could almost fancy she was in  
his arms, that their quarrel was a  
dream, that she was not leaving  
his home and hers forever.

He had laughed at her often for  
keeping the old coat, for loving it al-  
most as though it were something  
human. She would take it away with  
her; he would never miss it.

And then, quietly, she began to  
cry, her soft cheek pressed to the old  
velvet, sometimes her quivering lips.  
If only he would come to her. How  
could she go away?

How long she cried, quietly but bit-  
terly—how soon, utterly exhausted,  
she dropped to sleep—she did not  
know. The opening of the door  
aroused her; the switching on of the  
electric light. And once more hus-  
band and wife—almost children both  
—looked at one another.

Looked and understood that parting  
was impossible, the love was still  
there; looked while, as his eyes fell  
upon the old velvet coat, and he un-  
derstood, a flush swept her face.  
Then, with one swift stride, wife and  
coat all were taken into a passionate  
embrace, words of love and forgive-  
ness stumbled across their lips, and  
parting was something that would  
never come while life should last—  
Alice Maud Meadows, in Chicago Tri-  
bune.

## CURIOUS HOBBIES.

One Man Found a Fortune in Pursuing a Fad at His Home.

A gentleman of the name of Dale  
found a fortune in a curious hobby.  
He had fitted a small theatre at his  
residence near London with dis-  
tinct mirrors of all kinds. The in-  
carnations of this form of collection  
lighted his friends so much that the  
invention, if such it can be called,  
was turned to commercial purposes,  
and found very much in demand for  
shops and restaurants.

An enthusiastic Sheffield dentist  
has preserved a monument of his  
skill in the dental art, in the form  
of a pyramid covered with the teeth  
of his patients. One thousand eight  
hundred and thirty-eight lost grinders  
adorn this strange obelisk, in mem-  
ory of numberless puns and groans.  
Another tradesman's hobby is that  
of a Halifax tinsmith, who constructs  
bicycles and tricycles in his spare  
time, all the parts being made of the  
wares in his shop. Galvanized con-  
ductor piping makes the frame of a  
bicycle, one and one-quarter-inch lead  
pipe forms the wheel rims, a pat-  
tern forms the spokes, a tin-pail  
forms the bell, pie plates, nut-  
meg-graters, knives and clothes pegs  
are all utilized in this novel hobby  
cycle.

A charming collection was that of  
the late Sir Herbert Osbald, the mu-  
sician, who had a complete set of  
models of the cathedrals of the world  
constructed by an eminent architect.  
Very beautiful and delicate are these  
miniature replicas of noble buildings.  
It is easy to see that much supervi-  
sion was necessary for the work, and  
Sir Herbert visited many with the  
camera and assisted personally in ob-  
taining accuracy of detail. This stu-  
pendous collection took over twenty  
years in making.

STORY OF BLOODED BULLS.

Famous Lawsuit in Mexico Over Dead Animals.

The Supreme court of the nation  
has rendered its judgment in the now  
famous case of the bulls of the Mar-  
quesa del Saltillo. The Marquesa is  
no more, but his widow runs the  
noted stock farms in Spain from

which come the finest of all fighting  
bulls. Last year she sold eight of  
these bulls for fighting purposes in  
Mexico. The price was 10,000 pesetas  
per bull, and a stipulation was made  
in the contract that if they were  
killed in the bullring they would be  
executed as on no account must they  
be placed on stock farms. This lat-  
ter she considered an ignoble fate for  
the superb animals but if destined for  
that purpose they should have been  
purchased at 20,000 pesetas a head.

Now instead of being fought to  
death in the arena they were put, it  
is alleged on the stock farms of Pie-  
dras Negras and Tepicahuac. The  
representative of the Marquesa secured  
from the superior court of the State  
of Tlaxcala an order for the return  
of the bulls. On an appeal to the  
district court of the same State this  
decision was overruled and then the  
Marquesa's representative took the  
matter to the superior court of the  
nation. The latter has ordered that  
the decision of the superior court be  
proceeded with and the bulls return-  
ed to the Marquesa.

It is now stated, however, that the  
bulls do not exist any longer as they  
all fell over a barranca and were  
killed. The case is attracting the  
most lively interest in many quar-  
ters. A lady is the chief figure on  
the defendant side; Mrs. Josefa Mer-  
chan de Gonzales Pavaon being the  
owner of the corral of Tepicahuac, and  
in the case are also mixed up the  
bullfighter Blanquito and a Sr. Aus-  
tran to whom the bulls were original-  
ly sold.—Mexican Herald.

## WHERE KISSING IS UNKNOWN.

How People of Different Lands Ex-  
press Feelings of Endearment.

A caress, a kiss, a kindly touch are  
supposed to be signs of love every-  
where, while a frown expresses dis-  
pleasure. A study of the psychology  
of peoples shows that the kiss is  
only one expression of affection.  
There are places where kissing is un-  
known, this mode of expression be-  
ing only supplemented by caressing  
with the hand, the nose, the tongue,  
clapping of hands and various em-  
braces.

Western civilization holds the kiss  
as the kindest expression of endear-  
ment. Paolo Mantegazza, the great  
Italian psychologist, says: "Fear, re-  
ligion, interest, space and time may  
separate lovers, but the kiss they  
have exchanged will hold them to-  
gether." For all this Darwin assures  
us that kissing is unknown among  
the Malays, the dwellers of the  
Friendly Isles, the Andamans, Fue-  
gians, the Taitians, Papuans, Austral-  
ians and the Somalis of Africa.

The Malays express their feeling of  
endearment by touching noses. They  
say much tenderness is expressed by  
bringing the noses in contact. They  
believe it is by the nose we breathe,  
and the bringing of the noses in con-  
tact has the same influence on the  
soul. A traveler told them to kiss  
with their lips, but they said: "No,  
no, the soul is not in the mouth."

The Andaman Islanders also refuse  
to hear of the joys of kissing. They  
rub noses occasionally, but it is cus-  
tomary for friends to greet each other  
with the eye. When a husband is  
away and returns home, he shows his  
joy by sitting with his arms about his  
wife's neck, and they weep and howl  
as if a great sorrow had befallen  
them. Suddenly, by some unexplain-  
able reason, their grief turns to joy.  
The man then calls on his other re-  
latives and goes through a similar per-  
formance.

African husbands never kiss their  
wives. They would consider this a  
too familiar expression of devotion.  
A Mandingo wife meeting her husband  
who has just returned home throws  
herself on the ground as a token of  
greeting. In Loango the women  
kneel, and as they rise they clasp  
their hands.

The Dahomians greet their hus-  
bands with wonderful dignity; they  
prostrate themselves, throw sand on  
their heads and never think of rising  
until their husbands make the com-  
mand. The Tongans are more strenu-  
ous in their expression; they tear  
their hair, and even beat their  
breasts.

But the New Zealanders prefer to  
believe that the soul has its nearest  
approach to another soul through the  
nose. After a long absence the hus-  
band gives vent to his joy in the  
tongue—a bitter crying and moaning  
spell which transforms itself grad-  
ually into a merry laugh. In Poly-  
nesia, when a husband becomes dem-  
onstrative, he strokes his wife's face  
with his hand or foot. The Austral-  
ians hold his wife by the neck and  
pats her on the back.

## A Bad Break.

During the annual convention of a  
certain religious body, not so very  
long ago, an incident occurred which  
was not on the program, and which  
completely upset the gravity of the  
ministers and brethren assembled.  
It was at the closing session, and the  
chairman stated that they were about  
one hundred dollars short of an  
amount desired to be raised for a  
good purpose, and hoped that the sum  
could be made up before final ad-  
journment. One of the laymen jump-  
ed up with the remark:

"I'll start the good work with \$25."  
"I don't know your name, brother,"  
said the chairman, "but may God  
bless you, and may your business be  
doubled during the year."

Much to his astonishment, a burst  
of laughter followed from many in  
the hall, which was explained when  
a brother up in front stepped to the  
platform and whispered:

"Why, that's Mr. Blank, a promi-  
nent undertaker of the town."—Lip

## To Get a Splinter Out.

When a splinter has been driven  
into the hand it can be extracted by  
steam. Fill a wide mouthed bottle  
nearly full of hot water, place the  
injured part over the mouth and press  
it slightly.

The action thus produced will draw  
the flesh down, and in a minute or  
two the steam will extract the splin-  
ter, also the inflammation. Try it  
and be convinced.—National Maga-  
zine.

# WOMEN AND FASHION

Keep Nothing from Mother.  
They sat at the spinning together  
And they spun the fine white thread;  
One face was old, the other young—  
A gold and a silver head.

At times the young voice broke in song  
That was wonderfully sweet;  
And the mother's heart beat deep and  
calm  
For her joy was most complete.

There was many a holy lesson,  
Interwoven with silent prayer,  
Taught to her gentle, listening child  
As the two sat spinning there.

"And all that I speak, my darling,  
From my older head and heart,  
God giveth me one last thing to say,  
And with it thou shalt not part."

"Thou wilt listen to many voices,  
And all was that this must be;  
The voice of praise and the voice of love  
And the voice of fatherly."

"But listen to me, my little one,  
There's one thing that thou shalt  
never—  
Let never a word to my love be said  
Which her mother may not hear."

"No matter how true, my darling one,  
The words may seem to thee,  
They are not fit for my child to hear  
If they cannot be told to me."

"If thou'lt ever keep thy young heart  
pure,  
And thy mother's heart from fear,  
Bring all that is said to thee by day  
At night to thy mother's ear."  
—Home Monthly.

Edna Dow Cheney.  
Among the galaxy of bright Massa-  
chusetts women who have helped to  
make the history of this country is

Edna Dow Cheney,  
author, preacher and  
famous in days of  
yore as a journalist  
and a stirring agi-  
tator in women's  
movements. Edna  
Dow was born in  
Boston June 27,  
1824. In 1853 she  
married Seth Wil-  
lis Cheney, the ar-  
tist. Early in life

Edna Dow came under the influence  
of Margaret Fuller, Emerson, Alcott,  
Clarke and Parker. She aided in form-  
ing the Boston School of Design for  
Women, the Women's Medical College,  
the New England Hospital for Women  
and the Horticultural School for  
Women. During the civil war she was  
secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Soci-  
ety. She was president of the Massa-  
chusetts Woman Suffrage Association  
in 1879 and has long been identified  
with this reform.

## Girl Runs a Mine.

In these days of plucky young women,  
Madge Pickler, daughter of the  
one-time well-known member of Con-  
gress, deserves a place in the front  
rank. From mistress of her father's  
mansion in Falkton, S. D., to a cabin  
in the Rocky mountains is the change  
that has come about. Miss Pickler  
is at St. Peter's Dome, on the Cripple  
Creek short line. The shaft of the  
mine has now been sunk to a depth  
that makes it no longer a prospect. It  
is a real mine and there is lots of ore  
in sight. Miss Pickler is her own su-  
perintendent. She has a force of men  
at work, but every morning dons a  
miner's garb and, with a lighted can-  
dle, goes down into the mine and  
spends the day underground. She is  
musical, too, and when the miners are  
through the day's work she brings her  
guitar and sings to them the music she  
learned at her father's home from fa-  
mous teachers.

## Attractive Fete Dress.

A fete dress of pale green voile, with  
lace and gold braid trimmings. Lace  
and chiffon panels. White chip that  
with wreath and bank of pansies.

Strawberry cold cream is more de-  
sirable than any other kind when it is  
to be had, because of its bleaching  
qualities. To make it put a dozen  
large ripe berries into two ounces of  
almond oil, move from the fire and let  
it grow cold, taking care that none of  
the water on the bottom is retained.

Melt a quarter of an ounce of white  
wax with a quarter of an ounce of  
spermaceti, and when liquid heat  
slowly into the strawberry oil, using  
a silver fork. Just before it hardens  
perfume with a few drops of oil of  
geranium. Use this as any other cold  
cream. It should be kept in a cold  
place.

Banish the Bogey-Man.  
Professors of metaphysics know that  
it is an exceedingly cruel and danger-  
ous thing to frighten little children  
with bogey stories. Under no cir-  
cumstances ever try to control tender  
childhood by its fears or try to impress  
the "bogey-man" upon delicate baby  
nerves. The mischief of needless,  
cruel fright is perhaps worked upon

earth's little ones more often in ig-  
norance than in recklessness or abso-  
lute malice. But it is worked none the  
less surely, and there is really no ex-  
cuse to-day for the "didn't know the  
harm" of parents or stupid nurses. No  
ordinary father or mother or faithful  
caretaker would maim the body of a  
child by any avoidable means. Is it  
not passing strange that any one of  
them should take the more terrible  
risk of maiming the infant mind  
through groundless fear?

Don't Be Discouraged.  
The married woman nowadays is  
frequently the discouraged woman.  
And the reason is that she has made  
the great mistake in allowing herself  
to say discontented words and think  
discontented thoughts, until imaginary  
grievances have become genuine ones.  
In all the wide world there is nothing  
so precious as a good man's love;  
nothing more equal than that, and the woman  
who cries out because her home is not  
so fine as her neighbor's, or because  
she has not so many dresses, and is  
discontented with her lot, will find that  
she will gradually estrange the love  
that is hers.

Make the best of things. It is home-  
ly advice, but as valuable to-day as  
ever it was. Shake off your discontent.  
Put it behind you as ignoble and un-  
worthy. Remember that one optimist  
is worth a dozen pessimists.  
Think always how much worse off  
you might have been, not incessantly

## PRACTICAL SEASIDE RAIMENT.



how much better off you ought to be.  
You might have married a millionaire!  
Just so, but you might have married a  
mediocrity!

Show a smiling face at home and a  
tranquil one abroad; be too proud to  
complain if you have cause of griev-  
ance, too wise to affect cause if you  
have none, and, above all, take a les-  
son from the most human of poets and  
the most poetical of human beings, and  
"think heaven fasting for a good  
man's love."

Spoons for Shoe Horns.  
You've seen the girl who is at the  
mercy of a shoe horn. If she has lost  
or forgotten her own, she goes from  
room to room, seeking to beg, borrow  
or steal one, as if a pair of slippers  
might not actually be gotten on with-  
out a shoe horn.

Now, here is a pointer for her. If  
you can't get a shoe horn, use a spoon.  
This is what college girls do, and they  
find it just as convenient as the ar-  
ticle designed for that purpose.  
Not a teaspoon, but a tablespoon.  
Put the handle into the heels of the  
slipper and use it just as you do a shoe  
horn. When the shoe is on the spoon  
handle really comes out easier than a  
shoe horn.

Of course, this is merely a substi-  
tute, but if there doesn't happen to be  
a shoe horn around, it's handy to  
know about the useful spoon.—Phila-  
delphia Bulletin.

Health and Beauty Hints.  
Eggs are easier to digest when  
slightly boiled than when eaten raw.  
Lettuce, celery, dandelions, cress  
and similar salads are good nerve ton-  
ics.

A person suffering from chronic  
rheumatism should avoid dried fish,  
cooked oysters, pork, veal and turkey.  
The sufferer from dyspepsia will  
find turnips, spinach, cress, radishes,  
celery, sorrels, lettuce, dandelions, rice  
peaches and roasted apples on his bill  
of fare.

Some foods disagree with some per-  
sons, yet they continue to impose on  
the already outraged stomach by eat-  
ing the foods that nature intended for  
some one else or for them at a later  
date possibly.

Mothers Too Attentive.  
Children are often worried because  
their mothers are too attentive, and  
constantly reprove the small ones  
without reason. A child should be let  
alone, and be allowed to play or amuse  
itself in its own way, without the con-  
stant direction of a nervous mother.

A boy, for example, enjoys more a  
few simple toys and something which  
his own ingenuity has worked out  
than the most elaborate plaything  
which has been bought. In the same  
way the little girl will lavish her af-  
fections on a misshapen doll, prob-  
ably made at home, while the most  
artistic production of the toymaker will  
lie in state, to be taken up on rare oc-  
casions.

Home-Keeping.  
The truest homes are often in houses  
not especially well kept, where the  
comfort and happiness of the inmates,  
rather than the preservation of the fur-  
niture, is first consulted. The object  
of home is to be the center, the point

of tenderest interest, the pivot on  
which family life turns. The first re-  
quisite is to make it attractive, that  
none of its inmates will care to li-  
nque long outside of its limits. All le-  
gitimate means should be employed to  
this end, and no effort spared that can  
contribute to the purpose. Many  
houses, called homes, kept with wary  
neatness by painstaking, anxious women,  
are so oppressive, in their neatness,  
as to exclude all home feeling from  
their spotless precincts. The very  
name of home is synonymous with per-  
sonal freedom and relaxation from  
care; but neither of these can be felt  
where such a mania for external clean-  
liness pervades the household as to  
render everything else subservient  
thereto.

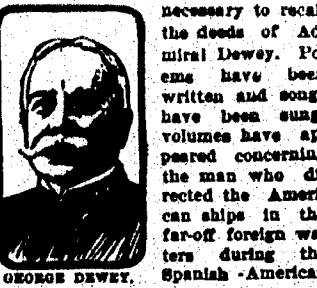
Profitable Stitchery.  
A woman, lately thrown on her own  
resources, has turned to account with  
excellent profits, her skill in fancy  
stitchery, that is, combinations of  
cross and other stitches done with  
linen floss or silk for shirt waists, or  
shirt-waist suits. She has had no  
course of instruction, but simply taken  
up the work, first among her friends,  
and afterward outsiders. For the plain-  
er stitches in white she obtains forty  
cents a yard. Colored and more elab-  
orate designs call for higher rates.  
She also does some fine hemstitching,  
and finds a ready market for all she  
can do for dresses and lingerie. Pa-  
trons bring their own material to this

## Little Lessons in Patriotism

## Little Lessons in Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our  
whole country, and nothing but our  
country."—Daniel Webster.

The event of the battle of Manila  
bay is so recent in the minds of the  
American people that no recital is



GEORGE DEWEY.

necessary to recall  
the deeds of Ad-  
miral Dewey. Po-  
ems have been  
written and songs  
have been sung;  
volumes have ap-  
peared concerning  
the man who di-  
rected the Ameri-  
can ships in the  
far-off foreign wa-  
ters during the  
Spanish-American  
war.

The outcome of the war had not for  
a moment been in doubt; that the  
United States would win was inevit-  
able; but there was a doubt concern-  
ing the fate of the Pacific squadron.  
The name of Admiral Dewey was little  
known outside of naval circles, and his  
opportunity for proving his ability in  
emergencies had not yet come to him.  
But the element of suspense had  
raised the country to the height of ex-  
pectancy, awaiting the occurrence of  
a battle that should settle the war de-  
cisively on the sea, when the news of  
the battle of Manila bay came to the  
American public. The two qualities  
of Dewey that were brought out be-  
fore the public in connection with the  
battle were his decisiveness and his  
quickness of action.

It is the man who has no quibblings  
about duty, the soldier, or the sailor,  
or the civilian, who obeys orders, who  
stands ready for a fight for country  
and right, whatever the cause may be,  
who is the patriot of to-day, just as he  
was the patriot of yesterday. It is the  
man who strikes out from the shoulder  
and who hits the mark straight  
who wins the fight.

Probably no President of the United  
States ever suffered more from per-  
sonal unpopularity than did Andrew  
Johnson. Elected  
as Vice President,  
and called upon to  
assume the reins of  
government at the  
death of Lincoln,  
Johnson found that  
he must complete  
the difficult task of  
the reconstruction  
of the Southern  
States.

Johnson had  
been senator from  
Tennessee and a war democrat.  
Many believed that he would be  
even more severe on the South  
than if he had been a North-  
erner, but many others believed that  
he would not adopt decided measures  
to meet the serious situation. John-  
son pushed forward the work of re-  
construction when Congress was not  
in session. The blockade was raised  
and the Southern ports opened once  
more to the commerce of the world.  
Congress attributed to Johnson's  
hasty reconstruction the bills that  
were passed by so many Southern leg-  
islatures that sought to regulate the  
conditions of the negroes in the re-  
constructed States. There ensued a  
demand for the impeachment of the  
President. That he was not impeached  
is to the